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BRITISH FORCE ON SHORE OF CASPIAN, TROOPS AT BAKU

Detachment Crosses Over
From Bagdad And Holds
Southern Coast

JOIN ARMENIANS

Russian Peasants Flock To
Czech Standard East
Of Moscow

SOVIETS GIVING UP

Washington Gets Report
Bolshevik Army Is Evacuating Moscow

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 15.—With regard to the position in Russia there are increasing indications of an impending German attack against the Murman railway. A Bolshevik force is reported to be advancing 1,000 strong from Lake Onega while the Germans are preparing to advance upon all the railheads in Finland. They are also preparing to attack Pechenga, which would give them a good submarine base.

The Bolshevik rear-guards are retreating before us in the Archangel district, committing every atrocity upon the inhabitants in their retreat and endeavoring to burn the bridges and hold up our advance. However, we have pushed on to north of Obeserskaya, which is 100 miles south of Archangel. We have landed a detachment at Onega Bay and are endeavoring to intercept the Bolshevik retreat from Archangel. There is little doubt that they have got German officers.

Situation At Moscow Obscure

We have also despatched another detachment to work up the Northern Dvina towards Kotlas, which is 260 miles southeast of Archangel.

The situation in the remainder of Russia very obscure. It is not even known for certain whether Lenin or Trotsky have fled and there has been no definite news recently about the Czech-Slovaks, but there is a disquieting report that the Bolsheviks are transferring troops to the Volga front and have inflicted a severe check on the Czech-Slovaks. It is impossible to confirm this.

There is every possibility that General Alexieff and the Cosack General Denekin will be able to join hands with the Czech-Slovaks. General Alexieff has a considerable force of Don and other Cosacks, all of whom are reliable.

British On Caspian Shore

Important developments, which obviously cannot be discussed, are occurring in Persia and the region of the Caspian Sea. It is permissible to say, however, that British troops from Bagdad have advanced to the southern shore of the Caspian, meeting with no opposition except from certain tribesmen. A detachment of these troops has been conveyed by steamer to Baku and is now assisting the Armenians in defending Baku from the Turks, the Allied forces at Baku comprising Armenians, Russians and others under the Russian General Dukoucheff, who is opposing the Turks. Neither side possesses artillery worth speaking of.

In connection with the stirring announcement of the arrival of a British force at Baku, it appears that the advance to the Caspian from Bagdad was begun in February and there is already a considerable force of British troops in northwest Persia. Their advance was not opposed except by the Jangali tribesmen, who are in league with the Turks and Bolsheviks. These were easily overcome and the Caspian was reached through a mountainous country over bad roads where supplies were scarce and in the face of great hardships.

Peasants Flocking To Czechs

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, August 16.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Department of State advises that Russian peasants are reported as

(Continued on Page 19)

U.S. Will Have 3,200,000 In France Next Summer; To Concentrate On West

Four Million Can Win War And America's Object
Is To Do It Quickly, General March Declares;
To Register 25,000,000 Next Month

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 16.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General March, Chief of Staff, said that 4,000,000 American soldiers can defeat the German Army, and the present plans of the war Department call for more than that number under arms next summer, with some 3,200,000, or eighty divisions, in France by June 30.

General March said: "We are going to win the war if it takes every man in the United States. The hammering that the other nations have had for four years has lowered their energy, freshness and fighting powers, so that when the great mass of fresh Americans come in they will have an entirely different variety of fighting from that which now exists along the line. It is to be our policy to get those millions of men together as the American army and finish the war in the shortest possible time, and not drag it out."

General March expressed the opinion that the Allies now have complete control of the sea, and said that submarine attacks had been considered in planning the shipment of 340,000 men monthly overseas.

Provost Marshal General Crowder has announced that plans have been made for registering of the 13,000,000 additional men who it is estimated will be brought under the Selective Service Law when Congress enacts the pending bill extending the age limits from 18 to 45 years. From these approximately 3,000,000 men qualified for military service are expected to be secured.

The Provost Marshal General said that the registration day will be about September 15 and possibly September 5. This will make a total

of nearly 25,000,000 men registered since the United States entered the war.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 16.—Secretary of War Baker told the Military Committee of the Senate that President Wilson's policy called for the concentration of American forces on the Western front, including Italy. The theory of the fighting in the future is that we must force the issue and win on the Western front.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, referring to President Wilson's policy, said:

"We decline to be diverted from the policy that our military program must be centered in France."

General March, the American Chief of Staff, said:

"We can win the war. How long it will take will depend exactly on what we do. If we put a small force over there we are playing Germany's game. I believe that with an American army of 4,000,000 men in France under one Commander-in-Chief we can go through the German line wherever we please."

Reporting to the Senate on the Manpower Bill extending the draft ages from eighteen to forty-five, Mr. Chamberlain, the Chairman of the Military Committee, quoted General March, the Chief of Staff as saying that it was the duty of the United States to send to France enough men to win the war on the West front.

The Committee's report revealed that the war program provides for eight divisions, totaling over three million men, being in France next June, with eighteen divisions more in training.

WU ISSUES MANIFESTO GIVING CASE OF SOUTH

Appeals To Powers To Recognize Canton Government As
Way To Peace

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, August 17.—Wu Ting-fang has published a three-column manifesto to the Foreign Powers which purports to be "a statement of the cause of the present unfortunate civil war so that the issue may be clear to the Allies and friends of the Chinese Republic and the justice or otherwise of the opposing causes may be judged by the public opinion of the world."

The manifesto declares that the real cause of the war is militarism. The Northern military party with Tuan Chi-jui at its head was the immediate cause of the illegal dissolution of Parliament. By the time the question of a declaration of war against Germany was referred to Parliament the suspicion was widespread that it was an opportunity to consolidate and extend their own power and influence and the assistance, financial military and moral, which it was expected the Allies would accord to China when she entered the war would be turned by the militarists for the purpose not of the active pursuit of warfare against Germany but for the furthering of their own selfish ends.

The manifesto proceeds to recite the incidents leading to the mobbing of Parliament, Tuan Chi-jui's resignation, the intervention by Chang Huan, the decree of dissolution by Li Yuan-hang, Wu Ting-fang's resignation, Chang Huan's coup, and the succession of Feng Kuo-chang to the Presidency.

Ever since the illegal dissolution of Parliament the Constitutionalists have not ceased to demand the reconvening of Parliament. Farcical elections are now being held for members of the new Pocket Parliament. Finding argument and reason to be of no avail, the Constitutionalists were compelled to resort to arms. "If an order for the reconvening of Parliament be issued today there would be peace tomorrow."

The Constitutionalists are fully aware that the wish of the Foreign Powers is the speedy restoration of peace. It can be secured by opening the eyes of Tuan Chi-jui and his associates to the fact that force cannot secure it. It will be facilitated by the recognition of the Constitutional Government by the Foreign Powers, so that in this way the Powers can contribute to the realization of their wish. The Constitutionalists appeal to the Powers for the support of their righteous cause and the recognition of the Military Government.

500,000 SUFFER FROM SERIOUS FLOOD IN SOUTH

Country Around Waichow And
Between Sheklung And Tung-
kun City Under Water

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, August 17.—The South China Morning Post states that there is an extensive flood from Waichow to the mouth of the East River and from Sheklung to Tungkun City. The most serious condition of affairs is between Sheklung and Shekshan where absolutely nothing is left of the first crop of rice, there is no food for the live-stock and in scores of villages fifty to eighty percent of the houses have been destroyed. 5,000 people are homeless and 500,000 without proper food. The American Red Cross is affording temporary relief.

U. S. WAR FUND DRIVE SET FOR NOVEMBER 11

Want G.\$133,500,000 For Y. M. C. A. And Library Work In France

(American Wireless To Reuters)
New York, August 16.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—November 11 has been set for the great United War Fund drive to raise \$133,500,000 for the Y.M.C.A. War Camp Community Service and the American Library Association.

U.S. FOLLOWS BRITAIN IN FIXING SILVER PRICE

Maximum Set At G.\$1.01½ Per
Ounce; Export Licenses
To Be Restricted

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 16.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Treasury Department announces the virtual fixing of the maximum price of silver at \$1.01½ per ounce, and that export licenses will be granted by the Federal Reserve Board only for essential civil or military purposes on the condition that the maximum price will not be exceeded by the purchasers. Within the last three months the Government has melted one hundred million silver dollars for export, mostly to Japan for coinage purposes. The Government is paying \$156 per ounce for platinum, \$156 for palladium and \$130 for iridium.

NOT SO EASY ALREADY



ALLIED BANKING GROUP OBJECTS TO GOLD ISSUE?

Consortium Protests Against Government's Action Without Consulting It, Is Report

Following the promulgation of the regulations governing the gold currency by a Presidential Mandate recently, the Bank Consortium lodged a protest with the Ministry of Finance Friday, according to a Peking telegram last night. The message resents China's action without consulting the banks beforehand and states that the Ministers of the interested powers will be authorized to deal with the Peking Government.

Air Raid On Paris Causes Casualties

Enemy Planes Are Received With Furious Cannonade; Drop Few Bombs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, August 16.—Official: An air raid alarm was given at 11:25 last night. The enemy aeroplanes were subjected to a furious cannonade. They dropped several bombs in the Paris district, causing a number of casualties and some damage. "All clear" was sounded at 12:36 a.m.

America Lends France \$200,000,000 More

Total Credits Given French Government Exceed Two Billion Gold

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, August 16.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Treasury Department has announced a loan of \$200,000,000 to France, bringing the total credits to France up to \$2,065,000,000.

Don't Count Chickens Till They're Hatched, Advice To The Kaiser

Can't Divide Up East Without Overwhelming Victory In West First, Says Vorwärts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, August 15.—Commenting on the Emperor Karl's visit to German main headquarters, the German newspaper Vorwärts dwells on the futility of deliberations aimed at a solution of problems in the east unless an overwhelming German victory in the west can be obtained, concerning which it expresses doubt. The paper utters a warning against manufacturing kingdoms and States which might react against their creators and declares that the miserable Treaty of Brest-Litovsk is not worth the bones of a single German soldier.

Four Enemy Planes Destroyed In Raids

British Bombers Attack Aerodromes And Railways At Thionville And Offenbourg

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 14.—Air Ministry Official. In addition to the operations carried out on the 13th, we attacked Thionville and destroyed two aeroplanes. Three British machines did not return. We attacked aerodromes and railways on the night of the 13th. All our machines returned.

London, August 15.—Air Ministry Official. We successfully attacked the sidings and station at Offenbourg, obtaining direct hits on the railway. In heavy fighting we destroyed two aeroplanes and drove down two out of control. All our machines returned. Our night flying machines attacked an aerodrome, blast furnaces, railway sidings and various other targets. They all returned.

TO SEIZE RICE STOCKS OF JAPANESE HOLDERS

Government Authorities Requisitioning Of Private Stores; Tokyo Streets Dark Since 14th

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokyo, August 17.—An urgent Imperial Ordinance has been promulgated which authorizes the Government to requisition private stocks of rice for the market. Tokyo, August 16.—Tokyo continues under police vigilance. The lights have been extinguished in the main thoroughfares since the 14th and the streets are deserted except for demonstrators. A dismal picture is presented at night with large crowds here and there marching along the dark streets followed by constables. The orders issued by the police have proved to be sufficiently intimidating so far. Tokyo has never been so guarded for three consecutive nights.

Tuan Consents To Lift Ban On Rice Exports To Japan?

Consent to lift the ban on the exportation of Chinese rice to Japan to relieve the critical situation in the islands has been given by Premier Tuan Chi-jui, according to the Chinese press. Mr. Funatsu, the first secretary of Japanese Legation in Peking, called on the Premier Thursday and requested the sending over of the cereal in view of the troubles in Tokio, Kioto and Osaka and General Tuan promised that he would arrange with the Province of Kiangsu to lift the ban.

BIG CARGO OF BOMBS SEIZED IN TIENTSIN

Wooden Boxes Labeled In Foreign Language Taken By Customs Authorities

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, August 16.—The Customs authorities of Tientsin have seized a large number of wooden boxes sealed and labeled in a foreign language containing bombs and explosives.

GERMANS INTEND TO MAKE A STAND ON PRESENT LINE

Will Be Compelled To Withdraw From Lassigny Region

LOSSES TERRIBLE

Retreat On Lys Sector
Two Miles On Nine-Mile Front

GIVE UP OFFENSIVE?

Belief Is Enemy Has Lost Hope Of Drive In North

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 16.—The general situation remains highly interesting. The village of Lassigny is still in the hands of the enemy but the French now possess the high ground on the ridge to the south. They hold the whole of the mass and are at present working down the far side.

The Germans losses since August 8 have been greater in proportion to the losses of the Allies than in any previous battle. Their dead especially exceed enormously our dead; indeed the total of the Allies casualties is probably less than the prisoners we took.

There is every indication that the enemy intends to fight approximately on the line he has now reached, except to the south, where the possession of Lassigny massif by the French will compel him to retire, probably behind the river Divette, a small tributary of the Oise. It will be advantageous for the Allies if the enemy remains in his present lines, where he is most uncomfortable and is suffering heavy losses.

Big Advance In Lys Sector

The German retirement in the Lys sector has been on a front of nine miles for a maximum depth of two miles. Apparently his intention is to evacuate the whole of this salient in his own time.

They have also started to withdraw from the Serre salient, north of Albert, possibly to behind the Ancre, a depth of three miles.

These withdrawals strengthen the impression that the enemy has abandoned the idea of an offensive in the north.

Between the Oise and the Ancre the Germans have thrown in thirty-five divisions, including fifteen from their reserves, of which eleven belong to Prince Rupprecht's armies.

Prince Rupprecht now holds the front only from the sea to Albert and General von Boehm commands the group of armies between Albert and Soissons. He is intimately acquainted with this part of the old Somme battle area.

Foch's Strategy Carried Out

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wires: Today General Humbert received the war correspondents and summed up Marshal Foch's maneuver as follows:

The 4th British and the 1st French Army were to attack simultaneously in the general direction of the Amiens-Roye road. At the right moment the 3rd French Army would intervene, pushing in the direction of Roye, when the Germans, menaced with envelopment, would be forced to retreat, our general objective being to drive him back between Amiens and the Oise. General Humbert was to be allowed to attack after the Germans, reeling under the blow delivered by the army under General Debency and General Sir Henry Rawlinson, would be moving reinforcements into the sector between Montdidier and the Somme.

The operation resulted as Marshal Foch had foreseen. General Humbert attacked at dawn on the 16th and the thinly held German line was incapable of resistance. The Germans had taken the precaution of evacuating the Montdidier-Assevaliers salient.

Allied Plan Changed

Finding the resistance of the enemy weaker than expected, Gen-

eral Humbert pressed on in the direction of Roye. The situation developing rapidly, a change of plan was feasible.

It was no longer necessary for General Humbert to advance in the direction of Roye and therefore, on the 11th, he swung his left round so that his whole line fronted east instead of northeast, and began a battle which resulted in the capture of the key-points of Thiescourt massif on the 12th. Then the enemy received reinforcements and began to offer a very obstinate resistance and further German divisions have been brought into line at Thiescourt hills, which will not surrender without hard fighting.

Canadian Capture Towns
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

The Canadians have captured Damery and Peruvillers. We also advanced southward of Poyart. We took prisoners in both operations. Our patrols northward of Albert were in contact with the enemy all day long and local fighting occurred at a number of points.

Our patrols were also active in the Vieux-Barquin sector and progressed southward of that village, taking some prisoners.

We carried out successful raids northward of Locon, inflicting casualties on the enemy.

There was a hostile artillery bombardment on the Kemmel-Ypres front.

Aviation.—The activity of the enemy decreased.

We dropped 22 tons of bombs on Peronne, Oisel, Engel Dump and Bruges docks.

We destroyed 22 enemy machines and drove down six out of control. Fifteen British machines are missing.

Our night-flying machines dropped 30 tons of bombs with good effect on the bridges over the Somme, and the Peronne, Douai and Cambrai railways. We brought down an enemy night-flying machine in flames.

One British machine is missing. The German official communique reports:

We evacuated the projecting sector near Puleux and Beaumont-Hamel. We repulsed partial attacks on both banks of the Avre and southward of Lassigny.

Our chasers engaged a British squadron going towards Germany and forced it to return after the loss of five aeroplanes.

French Go Ahead
Paris, August 15.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

As the result of a local operation we made some progress in the wooded massif between the Matz and the Oise.

Northwest of Ribecourt we captured Attichy Farm and Monolith Farm, both being energetically defended by the enemy. We took some prisoners.

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, August 16.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Pershing's communique for August 15 says that there is nothing to report.

Germans Shift Generals
To Placate Home Opinion
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 16.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wires:

In the German High Command sacrifices are apparently being made to public opinion in Germany.

General von Mudra, who opposed General Gouraud in Champagne, has apparently been replaced by the Saxon General von Carlwitz while General von Boehm has been appointed Chief of the new army group which includes General Hutier's 18th Army and General von Marwitz's 2nd Army on both banks of the Somme and in the region of Lassigny and Thiescourt Hills. General von Boehm is credited with snatching the German Army from disaster after General Mangin's attack on July 18. It is his role to accept the responsibility for failures, like the battle of Malmesley last October and the retreat from the Marne this year. His immediate business is to take the discredit for the next unpleasant episode between the Somme and the Oise which the German High Command expects at no distant date.

Germans Have Lost Six Million In War
(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 16.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Paris press claims that the German casualties since the beginning of the war to July, 1918, were 6,030,000.

100 STUDENTS RETURN FROM U. S. NEXT MONTH

Reception Being Arranged For Large Delegation Of Graduates Expected Here Soon

About one hundred Chinese graduates of American Universities are expected to return to China before the end of September, according to a statement made yesterday by Mr. S. C. Lee, secretary of the Chinese Students' Alliance in America, who has recently returned from the States.

Among the returning scholars are Mr. F. Y. Chang, Harvard, chief editor of the Chinese Students' Monthly, the organ of the Chinese students in America, and President of the Chinese Students' Alliance; Mr. Stewart E. S. Yui, brother of Mr. David Z. T. Yui, of Princeton, editor of the Chinese Students' Christian Journal and Mr. H. C. Zen, Columbia, editor of the Chinese Students' Monthly and of Science.

The World Chinese Students' Federation, Hubbling Well Road, is arranging for a reception in honor of these students.

Smiles from the Mixed Court



Tsang Vung-ah didn't look worried a bit about his case—until the opposition produced and read the doctor's certificate.

The said certificate deposed that as regarded Man Noen-too what was the matter with him was a "contusion of the right hypochondrium."

Tsang kept getting paler and paler as the ominous and seemingly endless syllables rolled forth. Even Man, in the witness box, looked astonished and then began feeling himself carefully all over and stealthily testing first one leg and then the other by shaking it behind the screen of the witness box. He was visibly worried but he went gamely on with his testimony and, ignoring the doctor's diagnosis, simply declared that Tsang had stopped him twice on the street and requested the loan of \$2. This was refused on each occasion. After the first refusal Tsang had simply gone away with a few bitter remarks, but after the next trial he had knocked the witness down and kicked him in the chest.

Tsang, the echoes of that terrible word still vibrating in his ears, admitted that there had been a fight. But, he stoutly maintained, it was only a fist fight and he was positive that there was no such thing as a hypochondrium involved at any stage of the proceedings. When he got through he was told that he might pay a fine of \$10 or go to jail for 7 days, just as he preferred. And both he and Man were visibly relieved.

The dictionary states that the hypochondrium is associated in some manner or other with the cartilage of the breastbone.

Getting In Right With Sister
Love, even in these days of standardisation in all other things, from ships to battle planes, continues to be a scrambled business.

Koo Khung-sung was very much smitten with the sister of Tsang Dzu-fok, or so the neighbors stated at any rate. Koo is all for originality in the matter of his courtships, however.

Anyways, the neighborhood gossip alleges that it was with a view of making a hit with sister that he stabbed Tsang three times in the leg with a pen knife. Tsang though badly damaged in the calf possessed an entirely unimpaired set of lungs and before Koo had even got started toward recounting the adventure to his idol there was a large audience of policemen on the scene. The unsuccessful swain originated a story about

being attacked by Tsang and six other men and fighting desperately for his life but it was such a poor story that if it had been told to the original editor of the Arabian Nights the author would have been howling in short order. The Mixed Court was lenient and only gave him a month. And, so far as the records show, Tsang's sister shed no tears.

Board And Lodging Reasonable
Lieu Siau-ku was charged with picking a countryman's pocket of five coppers. He was very indignant about it in court. He stated joyfully that he was a man of means in his own right and it was nothing unusual for him to have five or even more coppers about him any old time. Even if his clothes were out of the latest cut and quality, that was no indication that he was a pauper. In the meantime the officials were going over the records and they turned up the fact that Lieu had been up three times before for picking pockets and on each occasion the amount he had lifted did not exceed ten or fifteen cents. In the light of this information the court thought a six months' rest would do Lieu good.

CHARGES DROPPED AGAINST 'LITTLE HSU'

Report Is Tuan Chi-jui Will Make Good Alleged Defalcations

As a result of Premier Tuan's mediation, the charge of embezzlement against Hsu Shu-cheng, has been dropped, according to a Peking report last night. The Premier has undertaken to make good the entire amount alleged to have been misappropriated by Hsu and the latter has returned to Peking. Hsu proposes to proceed to Sechuen to fight the Southerners in order to "save his face," but he has also expressed a desire to make a trip to Japan.

Sixteen attendants and guards of the office of the Cabinet were arrested and thrown into prison Friday by order of Premier Tuan for alleged treason. It is reported that the men had confided certain information to Southerners in connection with the misappropriation of Fengtien war funds, which had led to the dismissal of Hsu Shu-cheng.

Southerners Attack Lung's Stronghold

Island Of Hainan Will Fall If They Capture Slaying Forts

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, August 16.—Lung Yu-kuang, the Commander of General Liao Chih-kuang's troops, telegraphing from Hongkong, reports that large numbers of rebels are attacking the fortifications of Slaying Harbor, which leads to Kiangchow. Reinforcements have been sent to assist the commander of the forts to repulse the rebels. Lung Yu-kuang states that should Slaying fall there is no hope of holding Hainan Island against the rebels.

Over \$80,000 Raised For New Guild House

Ningpo Organisation Reports Progress; Construction To Begin September 1

The sum of \$78,632.88 and the \$1,155 was the total of subscriptions pledged in the new Ningpo Guild house campaign up to yesterday afternoon, according to announcements made at a meeting of the Campaign Committee yesterday at the Guild's temporary quarters. More than 100 attended and the meeting was presided over by Mr. Chuan Tai-san.

It was decided to begin the construction of the building September 1 and to devote a portion of the home for the education of the children of the Ningpo residents here. A school for business administration will be conducted under an efficient staff.

The meeting also decided to hold a huge banquet to which all prominent Ningpo residents will be invited for the purpose of pushing the campaign to a successful termination before the end of this month.

News Briefs
Mr. Jorge B. D'Oliveira, Consul-General for Portugal, is leaving Shanghai for Peking and other northern points today on vacation.

A clerk named Kan Ping-zong appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of forging and cashing three checks drawn on the American Oriental Banking Corporation for a total of \$550. Two of the checks, one for \$155 and one for \$225 were forged with the name of Jennie Adams and a third was forged with the name of one Chang Wang-chung. The case was remanded for hearing before the American Assessor.

A Chinese who stole a silk bed and blanket from the home of Mr. T. Sage, 21 Tongshan Road, was given six months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday. The prisoner, who was a friend of Mr. Sage's cook, was also suspected of having accounted for a number of bottles of wine.

A Chinese shopkeeper who was bailed for a couple of packets of opium, valued at over \$600, was up in the Mixed Court yesterday charged by the bailor with having appropriated the drug to his own use.

A sing-song house fued is believed to be the cause of death of a man whose body was removed from a place at 221 Kiukiang Road by the police late Friday night. It is reported that there was a pitched battle between friends of this house and those of a rival establishment nearby. Two Chinese women were arrested on suspicion of having instigated the fight and will appear in the Mixed Court tomorrow.

The Pacific Mail liner Colombia, with 1,700 tons of cargo for Shanghai, will arrive here Wednesday morning and will sail for Manila Thursday afternoon. The Colombia will take 1,200 tons of cargo for the Philippines, including 1,000 tons of Shanghai flour.

TANSAN

received the highest award

A GOLD MEDAL

from a committee of critical judges at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition which testifies to its excellency and purity.

Beware of bogus imitations. No Tansan is genuine unless the label bears the name of J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON.

Unrivalled as a drink. Mixes well with wines, spirits or milk.

Tansan raises the spirits and excites sanguine anticipation, even as a flagon of wine exhilarated the monks of old.

For the good old friar of orders grey
Would have waived the flagon of wine away
And consoled himself as any man can
With bubbling, sparkling, cool Tansan.

Tansan can be obtained at all first class Hotels, Bars, and Clubs in the Far East.

Agents
Gande, Price & Co., Shanghai

BILLION POUNDS RAISED BY BRITISH WAR BONDS

Establishes World's Record For Public Loans In Week-By-Week Subscriptions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 15.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer in a statement issued today says that the subscriptions to National War Bonds has reached the stupendous figure of \$1,000,000,000. Hitherto the world's record was held by the great War Loan in 1917, which yielded \$44,459,000 in actual cash.

"Most remarkable is the fact that this great result has been achieved by regular, continuous week-by-week investment with the consequence that we have avoided the dislocation of the money market and the upheaval of credit which, after a great loan, renders it impossible for the Government to issue another loan for many months. Consequently the success of National War Bonds is a unique achievement."

"There is no doubt that the excellent results attained will serve as a stimulus to fresh endeavor. We need \$25,000,000 a week and we rely

for it on the patriotism and sense of duty of our people. We know now that the financial effort of the country will not only be sustained but will be surpassed and that we shall be able to finance the war through to victory."

CANADIAN CROP BETTER
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Ottawa, August 15.—There are indications of improved prospects for the wheat crop in the Dominion, which is now likely to approximate last year's.

U.S. MAIL OUT MONDAY
The American Post Office will close a mail at 5 p.m. Monday, on an American boat due at Seattle September 10. A mail will also be closed on Tuesday for the a.s. Ecuador.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP
(American Wireless To Reuters)
Little Rock, Ark., August 16.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Estimates of a new cotton crop not to exceed 11,500,000 bales have been made by representatives of the states of Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee and Oklahoma.

POOL FOOD RESOURCES, IS ADVICE TO ALLIES

Dinner Given In London To Celebrate Founding Of Supply Committee

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 16.—The Government gave a dinner in London last evening to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the International Food Supply Committee.

It was mentioned that this Committee has already voted supplies to the value of a hundred millions sterling for the Allies.

Lord Robert Cecil, who presided, said that the intense strain on the nations in partnership could only be met by a complete pooling of resources. He expressed confidence that their united efforts would lead to victory. But victory was not enough. The international system must be rebuilt, hence the vast majority were passionate believers in the League of Nations, which he believed would ultimately be built upon an organization like the Food Supply Committee.

General Pershing

a firm believer in preparedness

NOTHING is more uncertain than what's to be tomorrow, next month, next year.

Those who judge the events of tomorrow by those of yesterday very often find themselves lost in a tangle of new developments.

The only safe way to face the future is to prepare for every emergency.

Better strive for over-preparedness and the security it gives.

Life is a battle on a small scale. You win or lose according to the measure of your preparedness.

Begin with one, five or ten dollars. Make the start. That's what counts.

TODAY—NOW—BEGIN

Let us help You.

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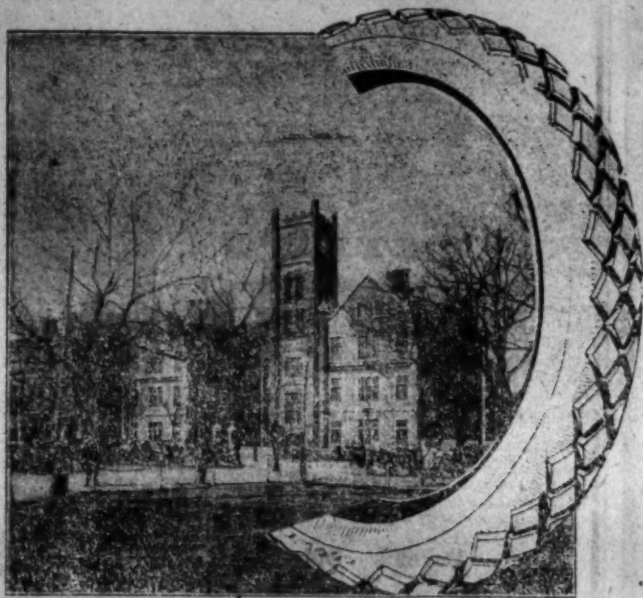
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GOODYEAR TIRES MAKE ANY CAR A BETTER CAR

GOODYEAR TIRES may be obtained at All Service Stations, or by Telephoning Central 608.

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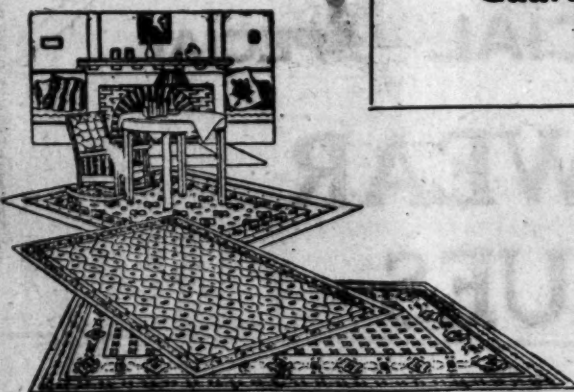
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Never before has the need for Economy been so Great as at Present.

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The hands and figures of Ingersoll Radiolites are thickly layered with a new substance containing Genuine Radium. This substance glows brightly in the dark and lasts for ten years or more. Outdoors at night, or in the bedroom the Ingersoll Radiolite is a great convenience. Just doubly as useful as a Watch that shows time only in the daylight.

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Radiolite



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NATIVE MISSIONARIES TO BE SENT TO YUNNAN

Proposal Is Made By Group Of
Christian Chinese At Ku-
Hag Conference

China Press Correspondence
Kuling, August 13.—A movement of
vital importance to religious work in
China originated yesterday afternoon
at the Lily Valley Conference when
a group of Chinese proposed to send
native missionaries into the province
of Yunnan for Christian work.

This self-appointed committee
voluntarily assumes the responsibility
of financing the work in this district
for one year. The undertaking is to
be known as the Missionary Move-
ment of the Chinese Church and is
promoted entirely by Chinese. The
work will be initiated this fall.

It is significant that this movement
should be launched in time of war
and it is probably due to the fact that
those not directly in the war but in-
fluenced by it, saw that they too,
should serve and sacrifice. This
mission will be an important actor
in breaking down provincial prejudice
and in uniting the country, as well as
the various churches through giving
the Chinese their first opportunity of
serving their own people.

The Committee in charge is as
follows: Rev. C. Y. Cheng, D. D. of
Shanghai, Dr. Mary Stone of Kiu-
kiang, Miss Christina Tsai of Nan-
king, Rev. W. P. Chen, Ph. D. of
Shanghai, Mr. David Z. T. Yue of
Shanghai, and Miss F. C. Woo of
Hongkong.

LEFT NORWEGIANS TO DIE ON RAFT

Lone Survivor Picked Up In
North Sea Tells Of Brutality
Of German U-Boat Crew

Harwich, England, July 6.—A
British warship cruising in Heligo-
land light last week rescued from a
raft a Norwegian sailor named
Ohlsson, who was in the last stages
of exhaustion. He was the last sur-
vivor of the Norwegian bark Eglin-
ton which was sunk by Germans
while on a voyage to Norway with a
cargo of coal.

For nine days Ohlsson had been
tossing about in the North Sea, and
had seen eight of his companions on
the raft perish. He was brought
here, and has sufficiently recovered
to tell the story of the cold-blooded
and deliberate murder of eight seamen
of a neutral country. The bark's
crew were all Norwegians except one,
who was a Russian Finn. The
voyage was uneventful until the
vessel was two days out and about
120 miles from the British coast.
Then, about 11 o'clock in the morning,
a German submarine was seen ap-
proaching.

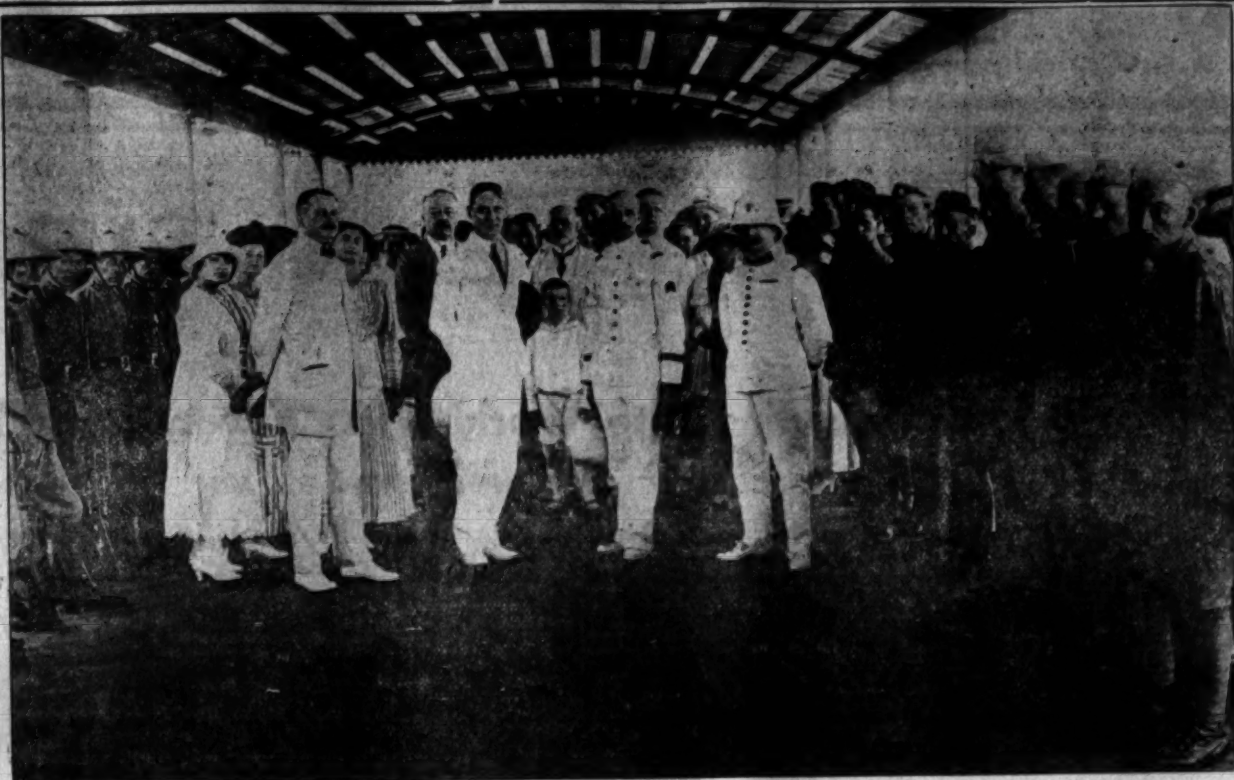
"She made no signals to us," said
Ohlsson, "but when she got within
about 200 or 300 yards she began to
fire at the ship. In a short time the
rigging was all shot away and we
tried to launch one lifeboat, but a
shot snapped the davits and the boat
fell into the sea. There was another
lifeboat on the deckhouse, and we
tried to launch this, but they delibera-
tely fired at us as we were hauling it
to the ship's side. One man was hit
in the back, the steward had his leg
shot off, and the Captain was struck
on the wrist by a piece of shell which
ripped up his arm."

"We then launched a small raft
which was lying on deck. It was
made up of five planks nailed to four
barrels. Six of us crowded on the
raft, and we picked up three others
when the ship went down."

The submarine approached within
about thirty feet of the raft upon
which were nine helpless sailors, four
of whom were wounded and one of
whom was dying, and sailed round it
and then went away without saying
a word. Ohlsson is certain that the
Germans saw the plight of the men,
but they did not offer any assistance.
They just looked at them and sailed
away.

Ohlsson says: "There was a stiff
breeze blowing, which made the sea
choppy, and I expected the raft to
break up. A seaman, who was shot

Polish Troops Leaving Shanghai To Fight On West Front



The first Polish contingent from
Shanghai, including 16 officers and
20 men, left for France a few days
ago. All the men have volunteered,
requesting the French authorities
here to send them to France in order
that they may take part in the

deliverance of Poland from the
German yoke. The departure was
made a special occasion with French
and Polish officials attending. The
Polish hymn was sung for the first
time in Shanghai when the men left
this port. The speakers at the fare-

well, which took place on the liner
taking the men from here were Count
Jesleraky, and French Consul-
General Wilden. The above picture
was taken just prior to the departure
of the contingent. Reading from left

to right: Count Jesleraky, Mr. Jas-
trzebaki, Mr. Wilden (French
Consul-General in Shanghai), Mr.
Weber, Representative of the Polish
Rada from Harbin, Mr. Kogutnicki,
Capt. Schmitt.

in the back, died soon afterward, and
we threw his body overboard. The
next morning the steward died and
then the second mate. On the third
day the Captain died, and then I lost
consciousness for a while. On the
afternoon of the fourth day I found
myself alone with the chief mate. I
did my best to cheer him up, but he
said: 'I am going into the cabin to
get my pipe.' I knew from this that
his mind was going, and the same
afternoon he died.

"We took an iron box filled with
biscuits and a barrel of water on the
raft, but the seas, breaking over us,
spoiled the biscuits and got into the
water barrel. I nibbled a bit of biscuit
now and then, but dared not eat
much of it, as it was so full of salt."

Ohlsson was five days alone on the
raft and did not see a single ship.

Peking Day By Day

Scandalous Behavior Of Tuchun's
Guard

The Peking correspondent of the
Peking and Tientsin Times writes:
Considerable adverse comment has
been made on the manner the sol-
diers forming the escort to General
Chang Hwai-chi acted during his
journey from Tientsin to Peking. At
the stations where the special train
had to stop they acted in the most
brutal and undisciplined manner, and
were a disgrace to any army that
pretends to be under any form of
military control. As soon as the
train stopped the soldiers would
jump off the train, seize the station-
master (Chinese) and demand that
the train proceed immediately. When
told that it was necessary for the
train to wait until a train from the
opposite direction had passed a cer-

tain point, they would not listen but
would beat the innocent station-
master or threaten him with their
revolvers, they, in their ignorance,
failing to understand that if he allowed
them to proceed a head-on collision
would occur. At some of the
stations they kicked open the doors
of the telegraph office, and at one
place went into the private quarters
of the staff with loaded weapons in
their hands and frightened or abused
the women they found there in the
most rough manner. The native
officials of the line were given no
respect at all and foreigners with
whom I have spoken on the subject
state that the mob of ruffians form-
ing the bodyguard of General Chang
Hwai-chi acted in the most disgust-
ing manner.

According to a Chinese contem-
porary, all the Tsuchuns who par-
ticipated in the Tientsin conference
have complained to the Government
of the delay caused by the Ministry
of War in issuing arms and ammu-
nition as applied for by them. Hence
a request was made by General Tsao
Kun, High Commissioner for four
provinces, to control the three
arsenals in Tientsin, Han Yang and
Shanghai. This request seriously
engaged the attention of the Govern-
ment during the past few days, dur-
ing which several meetings were
held at the joint office of the Min-
istry of War and the General Staff
for the express purpose of discussing
it. It was decided at the meetings
that all the military authorities in
the different provinces should be in-
structed to make out their requisi-
tions for three months and submit
same to the Ministry in order that
delivery of the arms and ammunition
may be made in due time. This
means that the request of General
Tsao Kun will not be granted.

Miscellaneous

Messrs. Liang Shih-yi, Chu Chi-
chien and Chow Tse-chi have all ac-
cepted their seats in the new Senate.
As a large number of new M. P.s

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Mr. St. S. Douglas "In memory of the
late Mr. Donald Gow."
A further letter has been received
from Major Davies, Red Cross
Society, Bombay, as follows:
Bombay, July 10, 1918.
T. Harborne, Esq.,
Postmaster,
British Post Office,
Shanghai.
Dear Sir.—Further to my letter

No. 3581 of 5th Inst., I now have to
advise that I have received a further
4 mail bags of books and magazines,
for which very many thanks. Yours
faithfully,
(Ed.) A. L. Davies,
Major,
Hony. Superintendent,
Red Cross Depot.

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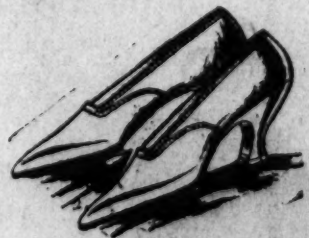
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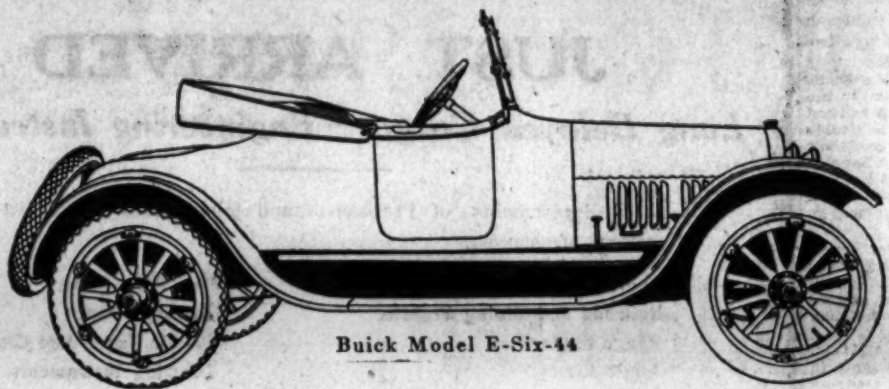
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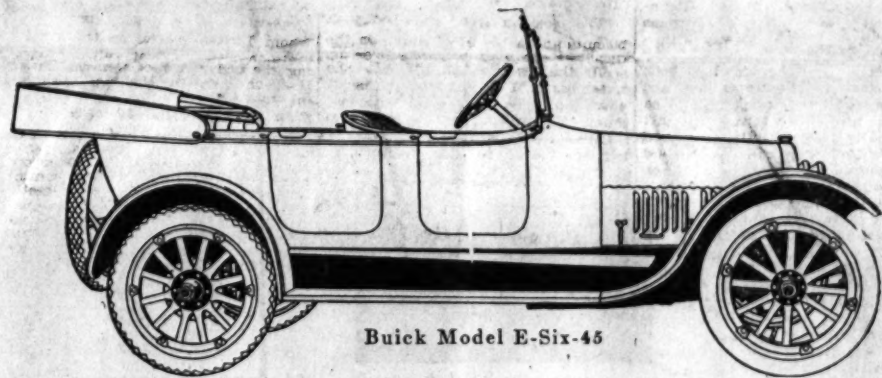
You know the merits of the BUICK.

If you don't your neighbor does.

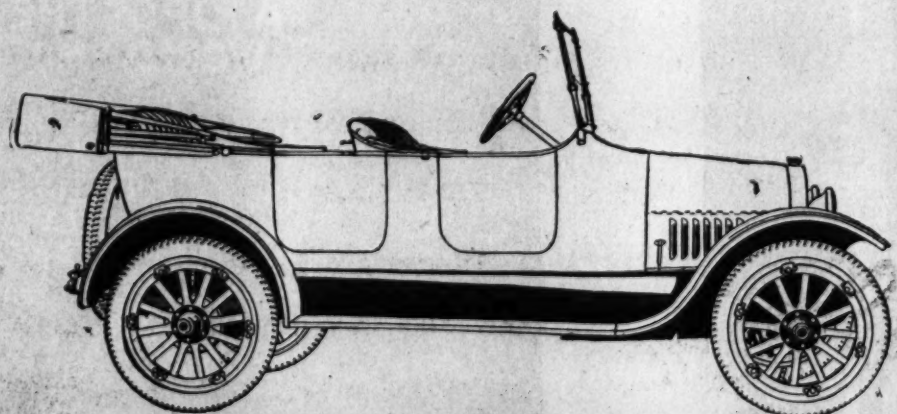
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Cheery Notes Describe Adventures Of American Troops In France

(From The Stars and Stripes, official publication of the American Expeditionary Force in France)

There is such a thing as being tired; there is such a thing as being absolutely all in; and there is such a thing as going into battle so clean tickled out that, as soon as it's over—well, here's an instance.

In the gray dawn of the morning after the fight, a chaplain was walking over the scene of the encounter on a hunt for anyone, friend or foe, who might need help.

Loud snores attracted him. Sneaking cautiously in the direction of the sound—for even a Hun snore—the chaplain came upon a Marine lying in the shallow trench he had dug for himself with his head pillowed on level ground. He was sleeping the sleep of the tired warrior. And he was so soundly asleep that he didn't know, and wouldn't have cared if he had known, that four dead Germans were sprawled helter-skelter across his legs.

Lying side by side at the dressing station, they were telling each other how they got there. Gas, shrapnel, gas and shrapnel, machine-gun bullets—every refinement of war was represented in their disabilities.

Only a prone Artilleryman did not join in the exchange of experiences. Someone asked him why.

"Nothing happened to me," he said.

"What are you doing here, then?"

"Stepped into a shell hole and sprained my ankle."

The attack had been made with a dash in the woods, and though it was not yet dawn, the Yanks were getting their breath in their new positions.

From his dugout which a late lamented Heine had burrowed, one of them apied something which another and less fortunate member of the bunch had regarded as so precious that he had carried it into the attack. It was a banjo, made out of a cigar box.

He crawled forward, crawled over dead men, got his hands on the trophy and retreated with it to his shelter. It was battered and two of the strings had snapped, but in another moment that whole nervous, frazzled group were humming as he played:

"I wanta go back, I wanta go back, I wanta go back to the farm."

High officers of a certain unit are holding forth in a recently evacuated barn. The stalls have been removed and tables improvised. The mangers make ideal racks for maps and documents. The only traces of the previous tenancy are three birds' nests in the rafters.

When the Army moved in, the birds displayed some uneasiness, but this passed in a day or two. Now there are four youngsters in each of the three nests. The three mothers and fathers fly proudly about saluting out through the windows now and then to return with a worm or two.

The food problem has been simplified by the officers, who, on returning from mess, never fail to bring scraps. Every morning now the pa and ma birds serenade the officers with a song which sounds strangely like "I love the cows and chickens—this is the life—this is the life!"

They belonged to a Marine outfit that had been 17 days in the line without taking their clothes off and without much sleep to speak of. On their way to their rest camp, instead of lying down and sleeping for a week or so, the eight of them made a little seven kilometer detour because they knew where a babbling stream took a curve that offered something most temptingly like the old swimming hole back home. And, Lord, how they wanted a bath!

The lieutenant was eyeing some of the new replacement.

"They're the right stuff," he said. "I caught some of them rubbing dust into their gas masks and rolling in the dirt to muss up their uniforms a bit. They have come up here into the jaws of death and the only thing they're afraid of is that some one will call them rookies."

The most valuable commodity at the front is matches. There comes a time when the last drop of gasoline or the last inch of tape is gone from the patent lighters, and the conservative fellows known to have matches can be counted on the fingers of one hand. These become the most popular men in the command.

There is a case on record of one regiment which went three weeks on 12 boxes of matches. When these were gone some bold soldier discovered a way of knocking the ball out of a cartridge, pouring out the powder and igniting it. This lasted until some of the officers began to wonder where their ammunition was going.

Then someone found that a tent rope, ignited at one end, would smoulder for hours. This worked until the supply sergeants found out about it.

Finally, a set of watches was arranged, and men were appointed whose duty it was to keep a light going for a certain number of hours. Everybody in the regiment is smoking without difficulty now, though there has been only that one carefully nourished light for a week.

This isn't a true story, but it's a favorite with the wags up front.

A German prisoner was being questioned, and the quiz finally led

other is the noise of the shell that comes along just after it."

When the civil population left Xville, it took along with it everything it could. But it could not take its potted geraniums. The potted geraniums, however, still bloom in the red arbor of June. The Yanks see to that. Even dignified and not-to-be-trifled-with M.P.'s have been surreptitiously caught watering them.

"Certainly," he said. "The Italians are fighting to whip the Austrians; the French are fighting for their country; the British are fighting for the seas; and the Americans are fighting for souvenirs."

Following a night skirmish, a Yank appeared at a field dressing station.

"Got a bullet in the leg," he declared.

"Where?" asked the doctor.

"That's the funny thing about it," said the soldier. "I didn't feel it, and I can't find it, and I walked all the way here, but my leg is all blood from the hip down."

"Come into the light," commanded the doctor.

Investigation disclosed a puncture—and empty—canteen. "The water had seeped down the soldier's breeches, and he had decided that it was blood."

A battery of French seventy-fives, pressed to its maximum, can put over an astonishing number of shells. On one occasion such a battery, manned by Americans, fired steadily into a German position for half an hour. When it subsided the Infantry advanced and captured a German officer and four soldiers, all that were left of the German force.

The German officer was questioned by an intelligence officer. At the conclusion, he said:

"If it isn't asking too much, before you take me back, I'd like to see that three-inch machine-gun you fellows have got."

He was writing home.

"You ask me," he said, "to tell you what kind of a noise a shell makes as it comes through the air. Many have tried to describe it and couldn't. But if you really want to know, the noise a shell makes is exactly like either of two things. One is the noise of the shell that came along just ahead of it, and the

explained the doughboy. "But here I am going back to a base hospital wounded, and the only Germans I've seen since I came to France were three prisoners."

They call them the Harrisons. There are six of them—the mother and five children, ranging from ten down to two. They still cling to the little farmhouse where the children were born, even though the Hun tide has swept to within less than four kilometers of their home.

Guns boom about them all day, boche planes circle overhead and are driven back; everyone around town wears steel Stetsons—everyone but the Harrisons.

It would probably be lonesome for them if the Yanks weren't there. And it would be lonesome for the Yanks if the Harrisons weren't there.

An Air Service major who hasn't yet earned his first service chevron—it isn't his fault—has won two wound stripes to make up for it. He took gas for one and had a boche bullet hit him in the air for the other. Incidentally, he had enlisted as a private, and to gain the double wings had to have the age limit raised. He is 40 years old, a Spanish war veteran, with a wound brought back from the Philippines as a trophy, and a big game hunter.

To an American engineer sergeant serving with the British belongs the distinction of having been wounded on each of three successive days—within a little more than 24 hours, in fact.

He was pinged one night at 11:58. Shrapnel peppered the ambulance in which he was being carried back and left him another memento.

At last he reached the hospital. Soon after the following midnight the hospital was bombed. The engineer sergeant became a three-star, three-stripe casualty.

The Huns then gave him up as hopeless. At any rate, they haven't followed him any further.

Except on the night after payday, the life of an M.P. in the S.O.S. is pretty soft. When he has directed two newly arrived officers to the mairie, told another where he can get a good beefsteak and explained

President Prepares To Resign

It is reported that President Feng Kuo-chang is preparing his letter of resignation and his secretary has been ordered to draw up a draft containing about 2,000 words. This letter of resignation will be submitted to the new Parliament as soon as it is inaugurated and it will also be communicated telegraphically to all the high officials in the different provinces.

The Shun Tien Shih Pao reports that in a letter to Mr. Hsu Shih-chang the other day, the President urges him to stand as a candidate for the post of President in the next Presidential Election. In the course of the letter, the President points out to Mr. Hsu that as the whole

nation is now in favor of his election as President, there is no reason why Mr. Hsu should persistently refuse to accept that offer. The President adds that he has heard that Mr. Hsu is planning to leave the Capital in order to show his determination to withdraw himself as a candidate from the Presidency. Such an act on the part of Mr. Hsu, the President continues, would be indeed a rare personal virtue, but he should care more for the interests of the nation. In conclusion, the Chief Executive expresses the sincere hope that Mr. Hsu will accept the candidature for the post of President of the country and shoulder the onerous responsibilities of State so as to save the present precarious situation in the country.

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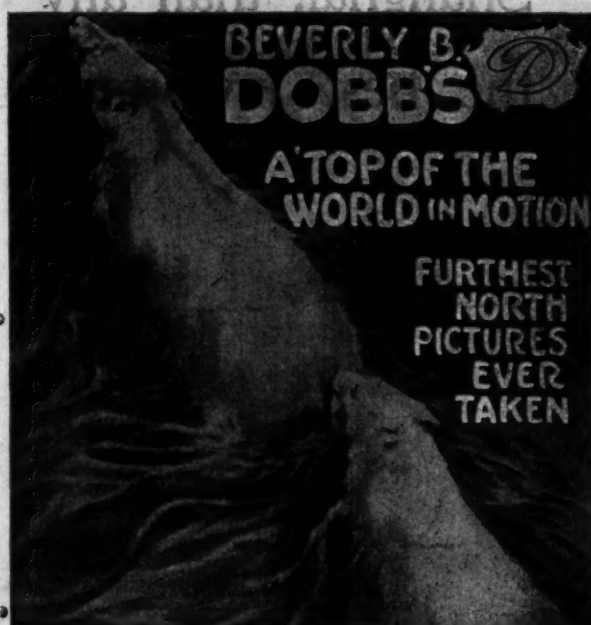
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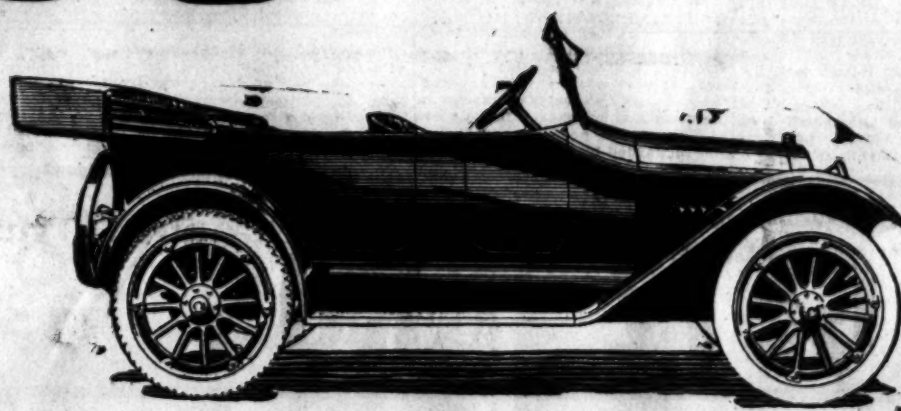
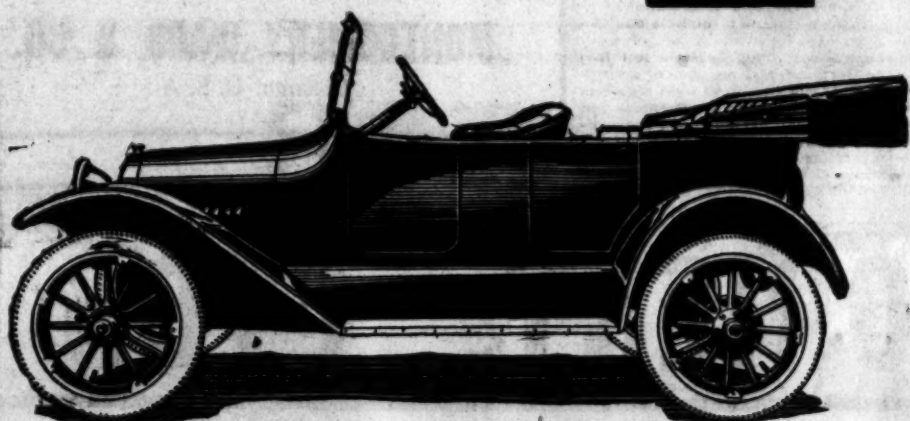
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TSINGTAU BECOMES INDUSTRIAL CENTER

Rapid Increase In Number Of Factories Under Japanese Administration

Tokio, August 10.—Tsingtau is becoming a big industrial center in China thanks to the steady endeavor on the part of the Japanese Administration to promote industrial undertakings by Japanese businessmen and capitalists in that part of Shantung which is blessed with many advantages to such undertakings, says an official report given out yesterday by the Japanese Government.

Germany occupied this important point in the Far East over seventeen years, but the result of its effort to industrialize the town was very poor, only a beer brewery and two flour mills having been erected up to the outbreak of the present war, says the Japanese official report. With a view to completing the industrialization of the town the Japanese Military Administration started the encouragement of Japanese industrial enterprises immediately after Japan's occupation. This policy is now carried out by the Civil Administration with more energy and capital.

Since last year the result of the official endeavor has become more appreciable; factory after factory being erected in the town and its suburbs. At first Taitungchen and Taitungchen outside the town were laid out by the Military Administration as industrial belts, but now this rapid development of industrial enterprises is causing the Civil Administration to extend the industrial quarters.

The principal factories or industrial enterprises lately established there are reported by the official statement to be the Tsingtau Spinning Mill of the Nalgai Cotton Spinning Company, the Tsingtau Branch Brewery of the Dai Nippon Brewery Company, the Tsingtau Flour Mill Company, the Tsingtau Salt Manufacturing Company, the Okura Gumi Flour Mill, the Iwaki Shokai Brick Yard, the Tsingtau Canning Company, the Suzuki Silk Filature, the Tsingtau Branch of the Daien Ice Company, the Yamaguchi Shokai Canning Factory, the Shinsabo Yoko Soap and Oil Department, the Tokusei Yoko Tannery, the Mukai Chemical Works, the Hoshi Koshi Iron Works, the Kyugyoku Iron Works, the Tairi Shokai Manufacturing, the Towa Oil Mill, the Akashi

Red Cross Distributing Refreshments To Fighters



Red Cross workers distributing refreshments and tobacco to Field Artillerymen who are en route to the front lines.

Match Manufacturing, the Mitsui Oil Mill, the Taisei Yoko Albumen Manufacturing Company, the Yamamoto Chemical Industry Company, the Shantung Development Company, the Tsingtau Match Manufacturing Company, the Oriental Oil Manufacturing Company, and others.

Among others the Tsingtau brewery of the Dai Nippon Brewery Company turns out 90,000 cases of beer annually. The Tsingtau Flour Mill Company is also of fair importance, turning out flour to the amount of 2,250 bags a day. The list of goods turned out by these new factories include cotton yarns, beer, salt, albumen, brick, canned provisions, silk, ice, soap, leather goods, bone meal, machines and tools, oils and fats, matches, and many others.

The Administration has adopted a systematic scheme of encouragement. Land has been leased out to factory owners at very low rents while for a fixed period of time owners of factories are exempted from all sorts of taxes or levies. Electric power is supplied by the Administration to all factories at specially discounted rates. The Shantung Railway has also been instructed to discount freight rates on the raw materials sent to factories in the town and purchased in its zone or afar and the goods manufactured and forwarded by them.

A Matter Of Tune

By Captain Lord Dunsany

Things had been happening. Divisions were moving. There had been, or there was going to be, a stunt.

A battalion marched over the hill and sat down by the road. They had left the trenches three days' march to the north and had come to a new country. The officers pulled their maps out; a mild breeze fluttered them; yesterday had been winter and today was spring, but spring in a desolation so complete and far-reaching that you only knew of it by that little wind.

It was early March by the calendar, but the wind was blowing out of the gates of April. A platoon commander feeling that mild wind blowing forgot his map and began to whistle a tune that suddenly came to him out of the past with the wind. Out of the past it blew and out of the South, a merry vernal tune of a Southern people. Perhaps only one of those that noticed the time had ever heard it before. An officer sitting near had heard it sung; it reminded him of a holiday long ago in the South.

"Where did you hear that tune?" he asked the platoon commander.

"Oh, the hell of a long way from here," the platoon commander said.

He did not remember quite where it was he had heard it, but he remembered a sunny day in France

and a hill all dark with pine woods and a man coming down at evening out of the woods and down the slope to the village singing this song. Between the village and the slope there were orchards all in blossom, so that he came with his song for hundreds of yards through orchards.

"The hell of a way from here," he repeated.

For a long while then they sat silent.

"It mightn't have been so very far from here," said the platoon commander. "It was in France, now I come to think of it. But it was a lovely part of France, all woods and orchards. Nothing like this, thank God!"

And he glanced with a tired look at the unutterable desolation.

"Where was it?" said the other.

"In Picardy," he said.

"Aren't we in Picardy now?" asked his friend.

"Are we?" he replied.

"I don't know. The maps don't call it Picardy."

"It was a fine place, anyway," the platoon commander said. "There seemed always to be a wonderful light on the hills. A kind of short grass grew on them and it shone in the sun at evening. There were black woods above it. A man used to come out of them singing at evening."

He looked wearily round at the brown desolation of weeds. As far as the two officers could see there was nothing but brown weeds and bits of brown barked wire. He turned

ed from the desolate scene back to his reminiscences.

"He came singing through the orchards into the village," he said. "A quaint old place with queer gables, called Ville-en-Bois."

"Do you know where we are?" asked the other.

"No," said the platoon commander.

"I thought not," he said. "Haden't you better take a look at the map?"

"I suppose so," said the platoon commander, and he smoothed out his map and wearily got to the business of finding out where he was.

"Good Lord!" he said. "Ville-en-Bois!"

CAPTURE TWO GERMANS BY RAID IN DAYLIGHT

Corporal Shafer And Two Privates Get Back Safely Through The Enemy's Fire

By Edwin L. James

With the American Army on the Marne, July 6.—Night raids into the German lines have long been a common thing for our troops, but Corporal R. A. Shafer has been cited for conducting a raid deep into German positions in broad daylight and returning with prisoners under the fire of German snipers and machine gunners.

The mission was given Shafer to find out what was going on in an isolated house beyond the German lines. Taking Privates John Kane and Alonto Amandola he crawled across a field and through a hedge and walked right in front of the door of the house.

Here they surprised a German installing a telephone line. He said that another German was upstairs fitting up the house for an observation post.

Shafer sent one private back to say that he was coming with prisoners, and then with the other soldier, while bullets were falling all around, walked back to the American lines with his two prisoners, who furnished some valuable information.

It was quiet last night along the American front northwest of Chateau-Thierry. Our patrols ran into no Germans, and no signs of activity back of the Hun lines were reported.

Toward morning the Germans put down a small barrage upon our position in the Bois de Marette, but did not follow it with an attack.



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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—12th Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Short Matins and Holy Communion with special thanksgivings. 6 p.m. Evening song and sermon.—Preacher, Rev. A. E. Burne.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Matins and sermon.—Preacher, Rev. A. E. Burne.

Union Church.—Sunday, August 18.—11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Evan Morgan. 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. A. J. Head. Hymns, 336, 40, 435, 550.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Soul." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room, open daily except Sunday, 21 Nanjing Road, Room 71, 10.30 to 12.30.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning, at 11, by Mr. Arthur Hugh, B.A. Evening, at 6, by Rev. F. W. Baller.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock.

'There Are No Armies Which Can Overcome This Spirit'

'As There Comes The Increasing Realisation Of The Needlessness Of It All Indignation And Anger Burn In The Hearts Of Men'—(Mr. Lansing)

Do these men too, see too, when the years have receded, shall look like the heroes of Hellas upon a scene.

White-limbed and buoyant and passing the flame of the torches from hand to hand. . . . But today it's dead to the knees.

And khaki and khaki and khaki. . . .

"In two days' time we enter the Unknown, but this is what we die for. . . . As we ought. . . ."

For it is for the sake of the world and the world.

That we die.

And for the sake of the quiet fields, and the path through the stockyard gate. . . .

That these may be inviolate, and know no tread save those of the herds and the hinds, and that the south-west winds blow on no forehead save of those that toil.

On our sacred and hallowed soil.

It is because our land is beautiful and green and comely, because our farms are quiet and peaceful and homely, because the trout stream dipples by the willow. . . .

—FORD MADOX FUERNBERG, in "On Heaven and Poems Written on Active Service." (Lancet).

"The Prussian power cannot prevail against the ideals of freedom and justice."

"Those ideals are stronger than all the batteries of Krupp, all the aircraft of Zeppelin, and all the strategy of Hindenburg, and more inviolable than all the undersea assassins of Tirpitz."

Mr. DANIELS, Secretary of the United States Navy.

"The submarine attack on the United States coast is an example of the false psychology of the Germans. The German Emperor thought that he could frighten America. What he has done is to stir the spirit of the nation to even greater determination to crush Germany for ever."

Mr. THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Vice-President of the United States.

"When Herr Cohn, the Independent Socialist, began to discuss in the German Reichstag German activities in the occupied territories, the Independent Socialists called 'Robbers and murderers,' and were called to order. Herr Cohn, continuing, said: 'The border States have become Golgothas, where lie bleaching the bones of the best in the land who are slaughtered by the misad German soldiers.' (Loud and indignant protest. The Vice-President called the speaker to order.)"

"The entire war," he said, "has become a family affair of the Hohenzollerns. It is possible that we may finally remain the only warriors in Europe, and that the Entente will have to submit, but the result will then be that Europe will have become a continent of beggars, and that we shall all still experience the consequences of such a peace."

"General von Stein, Minister of War, replied: 'It is not one family in this country which is waging war, but the German people which under the leadership of the Kaiser is waging war for its existence.' (Loud applause.)"

—KÖLNISCHER ZEITUNG.

The Two Ideals.

"Few contrasts could be more deeply impressive than that presented by the speeches of the American Secretary of State and of the German Minister of War," says the London Times.

"General von Stein's deliverance in the Reichstag is instinct in every word with the spirit which Mr. Lansing denounces as the implacable foe of Liberty and of Right. It is one long boast of the triumphs of the German sword, one unqualified tribute to the invincible might of Prussian militarism."

"There are no armies," says the Westminster Gazette, "which can overcome the spirit which finds expression in Mr. Lansing's words; there is no sharp sword which will cut through the firm resolve of the American people to have done with the conditions which make war, and until that object is accomplished, to make no peace with the nation which has plunged the world into this conflict."

"Mr. Lansing recalls us to the plain and simple issues which are at stake in this war, and we cannot be too often reminded of them. America, as he tells us, will not consent to the re-establishment of the pre-war conditions, or to any temporary makeshift which will lead us back to Prussianism."

"It is a great thing for all the Allies that the American people should conceive of the war in this simple and

Christian Scientists As Warriors

Disciples Of Mrs. Eddy Have Efficient War Organisation And Work For Victory With All Their Might

By James Arthur Seavey (New York Times)

Onward, Christian Soldiers? Why, bless your heart, they've been "onward" for months, and in the last few weeks, they've been going onward "over there" by squads and companies and regiments. They are the vanguard of the army of Christian Scientists who are going to help Pershing make the world safe for democracy. And, as every good American soldier is without reproach, so these Christian Science soldiers are without fear. For every one of them knows and proclaims as truth—practical, undodgeable, hard-crutable truth—the words of the Ninety-first Psalm:

Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day;

Nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noon-day.

A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee.

When the national bonnet was tossed into the ring, the Christian Scientists went in after it. They hustled into their fighting clothes, and they're never going to shed them until the Scienceless and Godless and Gott-invoking German Emperor sees his hosts of darkness broken and vanquished by the battalions of light. Not even Henry Ford is more determined to "carry on" until the Allies have won this war than are the Christian Scientists. Their great organization is on a war basis and their war work is going on in every training camp in this country and in the camps, the trenches, and the hospitals of Flanders and of France.

But the world knows practically nothing about Christian Science warriors and the war work of the organization. Everybody knows what the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus and other organizations are doing, but the Scientists have been working as the coral insects work, and the reef of their labor has received little notice. One reason for this probably may be found in the fact that they ask no financial assistance outside their own membership. While there may be individuals in other religious denominations much wealthier than any individual member of the Christian Science denomination, there probably is no denomination, in proportion to its size, which has the aggregate wealth of this one. And this is as it should be, for there is merit in their metaphysics, for they do not declare that they were made in the image and likeness of God, that He is all in all, that He is Truth and Love, an Infinite Supply Station from which pour out all good things to those who keep His laws? In other words:

"Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

And this is the principle they apply in raising funds for war work. After the United States declared war on Germany the Mother Church in Boston, on November 17, sent notices to the three largest churches in each State that, if a conference of churches and societies in that State were called, a representative of the Board of Directors of the Boston organization would submit a plan for carrying on camp welfare work among the Christian Scientists in the army and navy camps in this country and in Europe. Less than a month later the first war welfare work of American Christian Scientists started at Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass.

Today, in the thirty or forty camps and cantonments in the United States, there are sixty-three Christian Science camp workers, fifteen welfare room attendants, with forty-five automobiles and hundreds of others, as members of local and States camp welfare committees, are working to give all the aid and comfort possible to the men who have been called to the colors. There are plenty of persons who take no stock in the theory and practice of Christian Science, and it is not the purpose of this article to enter into any discussion of Christian Science as a religious dogma. But when one examines the machinery of their organization, observes the smoothness and celerity with which it works, and sees the capacity for infinite detail, it must be admitted that when the Christian Science organization has anything to do, it makes a good job of it, without any fuss, feathers, or horn tooting.

The Board of Directors realized that to do the war work needed to be done, a very sizable special fund would have to be raised. They just let the membership in the churches of the country know that they wanted money and what they wanted it for, and presto, the money came flowing in. Today the organization is spending \$40,000 a month in this work, and, as soon as they need more dollars, they will send out a call—a call only to Christian Scientists, mind you—and dollars will answer the call and keep on answering until the war is over and the work is done.

For the education of all and several conscientious objectors (objectors on account of religious teaching) it should be stated that they cannot invoke Christian Science in any slackery stuff. A misfit young citizen was taken in the selected draft and came up before one of the New York exemption boards. He was as hard as nails and physically as fit as a "white hope." He trotted out a job lot of excuses to get out of serving in the army, and finally said

he was a Christian Scientist and that the teachings of his church forbade him to fight anybody.

The Chairman of the board inquired to which Christian Science church he belonged. The man named the church, and the Chairman got some one in authority there on the telephone and told the slacker's story.

He came the reply: "Nothing that that man has told you about Christian Science is true, and your board may as well understand now that no one who tells such a story is a Christian Scientist, with such views, could be. The Christian Science denomination is with the Entente Allies in winning this war, and winning it just as quickly as possible. We are in it to a finish with our men and our money and all the strength that the teachings of Christian Science can give to a just cause."

The slacker ceased to slack. Every Christian Scientist I have met in this investigation seems the happiest individual I ever have encountered. Indeed, they hold that it is an error of mortal mind to be unhappy, and that it is absolutely impossible for a human being to be unhappy if he is in harmony with God. That happiness card is one of the trumpets that the Christian Science workers play at the training camps. In just as short a time as possible after a Christian Scientist arrives at a camp, one of the workers makes his acquaintance. He is asked whether he is comfortable or needs anything, permitted by army or navy regulations that can make him more comfortable. Whatever he asks for that is proper for him to have he gets, gets quickly and gets with one of those pervasive and expressive Christian Science smiles.

Then he is asked how things are at home whether the home folks are fighting. If he can think of anything that his family does not need, he tells the story, the address of the family is taken, the address is forwarded to the Christian Science Church nearest the boy's home, somebody from that church is directed to visit the home, and, from that moment, that family will want for nothing until the boy comes home. The boy in camp knows it, his kind is at rest, and he hasn't anything to do thereafter but to learn to be a soldier, put his education behind the guns "over there" and be happy.

It is possible to realize, and with no great mental effort, that an American soldier overseas, certain in his mind that all is well at home, and having neither care nor grouch nor trench grouch, will fight harder and more intelligently than the soldier whose mind is troubled and distraught. If that be true, then the Christian Science brand of happiness handed over to the rookie in the training camp makes for fighting efficiency.

If it does, more power to it! Congress ought to make a special appropriation for its general distribution.

And these Christian Science soldiers meet another brigade of happiness purveyors almost as soon as they debark from the transports. The army welfare work in France and in Flanders is in charge of Paul Harsch, lieutenant, and hundreds of assistants.

Mr. Harsch was formerly First Reader in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Toledo. As soon as he and his fellows arrived in France they joined hands with the war relief workers from the Christian Scientists in France and in England. The combined force is formidable in numbers and contains many practitioners. Mr. Harsch's committee is forwarded from this country the products of the Christian Science Comforts Forwarding Committee. Branches of this committee are working in every State in the Union, the headquarters of the New York City branch being at 12 West Forty-third street. The Christian Science women work along lines similar to those of the women of other denominations and other organizations. They knit socks and sweaters and helmets and wristlets and gauntlets and they prepare comfort kits which carry real comfort to the Christian Science soldiers "over there."

If all the Christian Scientists in Pershing's army were brigaded together, there would be, in the belief of many persons, a surprisingly large number of fighting Americans. But what kind of fighters do they make? That's the chief question and the one to which all others must be subordinated. If the teachings of Christian Science are susceptible of practical demonstration a Christian Scientist ought to make the most formidable fighter who ever opposed a boche. "Science and Health," with Key to the Scriptures, the textbook of the denomination, teaches that fear is an error of mortal mind. Once mortal mind is brought into harmony with God, Infinite Mind, Truth, Love, there can be no such thing as fear.

If a Christian Science soldier has no conception of fear, then fighting ought to be the best thing he does. Applying the same kind of reasoning a little further, if the entire American Army, in the force that it will finally muster on the west front, were composed entirely of Christian Scientists, Pershing would be leading the grand march into Berlin before the Kaiser knew what had hit him. The total absence of fear on the part of Christian Science soldiers was emphasized in The Christian Science Sentinel in an editorial published on April 27, which, in part, reads:

"Many of the members of this (Science) invincible army wear the uniform of their country and go where their duty calls upon them to

be, finding no 'valley of the shadow of death' to go through, because they maintain the assurance that God is life and man cannot be separated from God. Consequently, amid trials they are not afraid and give courage to their comrades."

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor we find this: "Now, in destroying an unreal mental phenomenon, there is no difference whether it be a torpedo in the Atlantic, a shell in No Man's Land, a wound in a dressing station, or a fever in a base hospital. You do not turn aside a torpedo or a shell in flight, or a bayonet thrust any more than you will away a fever. What you do is to realize that these things are 'not made of things that do appear.' You endeavor to grasp the fact that, inasmuch as a lie cannot be about nothing, your torpedo, shell, bayonet thrust, or fever must be a lie about some truth, which, when you know it, frees you from the effect of the ignorance bred of the material concept. . . . When once you have grasped that metaphysically, and attain your life to that precept, you will find how utterly impossible it is that the false concept for a lie, whether in the shape of torpedo, shell, bayonet thrust, or fever, shall ever come nigh you."

If that theory works in France and in Flanders, it's all off with the Kaiser and the rest of the Central Powers! Or, rather, it would be, if we could have more Christian Scientists in our army than anything else. For, if our shells and shrapnel and the bullets of our machine guns and rifles can annihilate, but the shells and shrapnel and bullets of the enemy can do no harm, then it is absolutely certain that the Germans can't win if they fight a million years—provided the Allied armies were made up entirely of Christian Scientists.

But the most mystifying and interesting feature of this theory is that it works. At least, Christian Scientists who have gone down into the valley of the shadow in Flanders and in France and have come back unscathed to tell their story, while soldiers of other beliefs and no beliefs passed on into the land of silence.

The Christian Science organization will cite many cases in proof of this, and, if it is desired, give the names and addresses of the men referred to. For instance, take the cases of those two Christian Science boys in the British Army at the battle of Vimy Ridge. The fighting for the possession of that little elevation above the sand dunes of Flanders had been raging all day. Half the regiment to which these English boys belonged had been cut to pieces. In the late afternoon, when the western sky was brilliant with the colors of sunset, the Britishers found themselves entirely out of from their comrades, with shrapnel and gas shells and machine-gun bullets screaming and whistling all about them. They could neither advance nor retreat.

They made their way as best they could, first in one direction and then in another along the ridge, and finally dropped into a deep shell hole. The shells continued to shriek and break above them, but "none came nigh unto them." After a little they pulled themselves together and one quietly drew from his pocket the Sunday school lesson for the following Sunday and suggested to his comrades that they might as well study it together in that shell hole as anywhere else.

And so they did that very thing and, when the day had gone out of the west and the night shadows had fallen over the field, although the big guns were still booming, the boys decided to attempt to get back to their own line. They affirmed to each other their oneness with God. Life, and, sometimes crawling, sometimes running, sometimes lying flat on their faces, they eventually got safely back among their fellows in the British forces.

In the first raid made by the Germans on the American sector near Toul a non-commissioned officer of the old American regular army got a nasty wound in one of his arms between the wrist and the elbow. He was ordered to a front-line dressing station; but had not gone far when he dropped from loss of blood. He had been a Christian Scientist for several years, and as he lay there, he, to quote from a letter he sent home, "realized that God is life, not death, that all strength is 'in mind,' not in matter, and that it was not for me to bleed to death when there was good American fighting to be done."

In a short time the flow of blood stopped, his strength returned, and, meeting another wounded American on his way to the dressing station, he helped him along to it, had his own arm dressed, and promptly returned to the American trenches.

Here is another case that comes nearer home and concerning which I have first-hand knowledge. In the 107th regiment of the National Army, which, when it marched away to the war was New York's own gallant and gallous Seventh, there is a young top Sergeant in one of the lower-lettered companies. The regiment has been in France for several weeks. The young man has been a Scientist for several years.

One evening, not long ago, he was seized with a violent pain in the region of the appendix, and was examined by an army surgeon, who pronounced the attack acute appendicitis. The young Sergeant was packed off to a hospital to be operated on the first thing in the morning. Operate on him, did the surgeon say? Not if the Sergeant knew him-

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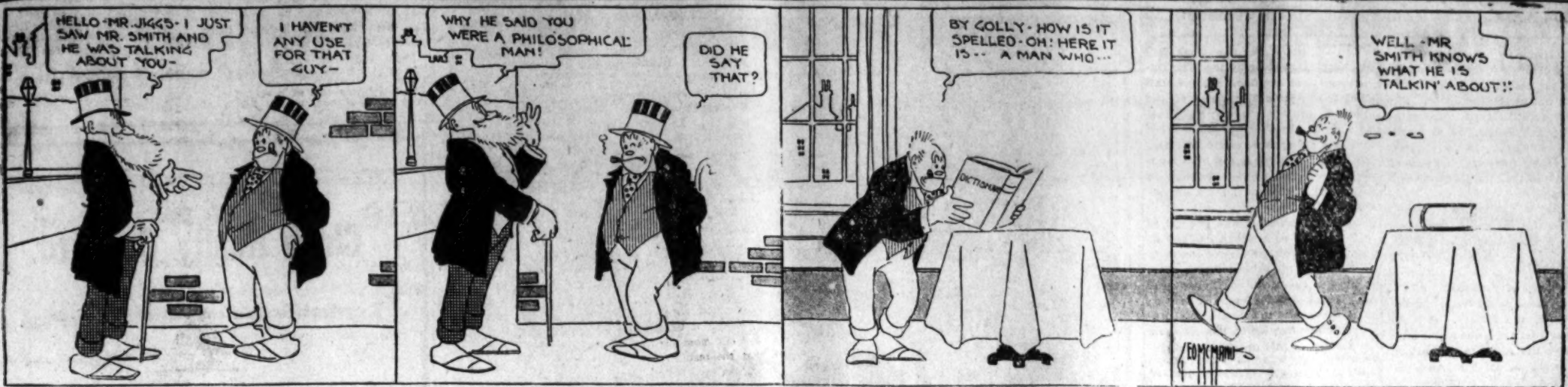
(Continued on Page 11)

(Continued on Page 11)

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Getting On In France

(From The Stars and Stripes, official
organ of the American Expeditionary
Forces in France)

Formerly, when you went into the maison des bains (or whatever they do call a bath-house in a certain French town) you had to parlez-vous for quite a long time and then all you got was a tub that somebody had obviously used before, like the co-ed in the song. You had to parlez-vous for a towel and soap, and then all you got was a hard piece of soap and a thin little towel that you wouldn't have used for a wash-cloth back home.

But now—now, the minute they spot your immaculate (loud ch-ch-ch) uniform coming in the door, they politely inquire, "Shoore-bat, M'sieur?" And when you say "oui," they hand you a real cake of soap that will actually lather, and a Turkish towel that bristles like barbed wire and feels like a million dollars when

you rub down with it. The shower, too, is real, and it seems like home. "The world do move,"

And, then, when you go into a restaurant, in the days before the arrival of the majority of the "first 500,000," you had to wander all through the menu, and take a chance on your translation being right, and then be reduced to the ignominious process of pointing at the item on the card. Now, however, the minute you come in the door Madame or M'sieur hollers back to the cook, "Un American! pommes frites!" And all you have to do is to wait for it.

The Dyspeptic

A well-known banker in a downtown restaurant was eating mush and milk.

"What's the matter?" inquired a friend.

"Got dyspepsia."

"Don't you enjoy your meals?"

"Enjoy my meals?" snorted the indignant dyspeptic. "My meals are merely guileposts to take medicine before and after."—*Knoxville Sentinel.*

'There Are No Armies Which Can Overcome This Spirit'

(Continued from Page 10)

and the Kaiser, till, through the possession of superior force, he became the primate of all the rulers of the earth.

World domination was the supreme object. That was, and is, the central thought of Prussianism. It is hardly open to debate, in the light of subsequent events, that the philosophical and political ideals taught for years from university platforms, from pulpits, and through the printed word, to young and old in Germany, excited in the German people an insatiable pride of blood, and infused into their national being an all-absorbing ambition to prove themselves supermen, chosen by natural superiority, by Divine mandate, to be the rulers of the earth. Not only in Germany, but among those of German descent in other lands, has this pernicious belief spread, linking the Germans everywhere to the Fatherland, in the hope that they would be considered worthy to share the future glory of the masters of the world.

Their Poisonous Teachings

Mr. Lansing gave a number of instances of German teachings, and continued:

"These are enough to show the monstrous ideas which for a generation have been poured into the receptive minds of a stolid and stubborn people not accustomed to think for themselves, who have, through these ideas, become fairly saturated with the belief in their invincible power, their racial superiority, and in God's selection of them to be His partners in governing the world. Minds filled with conceptions of the sacredness of conquest and of the Divine right of the ruler to command obedience have furnished a fertile soil for the Prussian policy of acquiring territory and mastery by brute force, regardless of justice, morality, or the rights of others. To make ready for the year

and the day when these extravagant dreams of conquest were by force of arms to be made realities, when all nations should be subjugated by the Imperial power of Germany, absorbed the thought and dictated the acts of the Prussians, who had so successfully subdued their Germanic neighbors, at first physically, later mentally, until they belonged body and soul to the War Lord."

"Sincere and honest, the Governments against which these intrigues were directed believed the Imperial German Government to possess a character like their own," added Mr. Lansing. "Naturally, therefore, they fell victims to the snares set to entrap them. There seems to be no depth of infamy which the Germans did not sound in carrying out their foreign policy. We admit we have been dupes of the military clique of Berlin, because dishonesty of this sort seemed to us inconceivable in these days of international honor and Christian civilization. But I believe the nations, and I am certain that the United States will never again be caught in a net of duplicity equal to that that has spread all over the world by the German Government. We have learned our lesson. It has cost us dear, but we will never have to learn it again."

"This war must end with a decision which will be a blessing, not a curse, to the present generation and future generations. Prussianism, with its distorted ideas and false conceptions and intolerable cruelties, must be brought to an end. Until this great aim is accomplished, as it will be when the war aims stated by the President are attained, we must go on with the war. There is no other way. We must go on with the war, intensifying our efforts, expending our energies and resources, in order to obtain the great purpose for which we strive."

Christian Scientists As Warriors

(Continued from Page 10)

self and his Christian Science and he thought he did.

He kept his own counsel, but, as he lay there on his hospital cot, he set his mind to working overtime. He treated himself as a regular practitioner would have treated him, and soon he fell asleep. He was still sleeping when the hospital orderly came along to tell him that everything was ready for the operation. The boy blinked his eyes a second or two and then remarked:

"Operation? Nix. What I want is my clothes and some breakfast and then to get back on the job."

And before the astonished orderly quite realized what had happened, the young New Yorker hopped out of bed and capered blithely around the ward. The surgeon was summoned and, after looking the Sergeant all over, concluded that, if the pain had not been caused by an inflamed appendix, it was probably caused from an affection of the kidneys. This was more than the ribbittles of the boy could stand, and he laughingly exclaimed:

"Say, doc, stop your kidding. I never had anything the matter with my kidneys in my life. If you don't believe it, give me the kind of a physical examination you would give a chap whom you wanted to keep out of the service."

The examination was made and Sergeant Blank of Company—107th National Army, received a clean bill of health.

Some one reading these lines, and knowing that Christian Science will not mix with medicine, may observe that because of the army and navy regulations, sick or wounded Christian Science soldiers must go to

army hospitals to be treated whether they like it or not. That is true, and, what is more, every Christian Science soldier makes it his particular business to obey to the letter every regulation of the service. If he is ordered to be vaccinated against an attack of typhoid fever, he makes no the slightest protest. If he is ordered to a hospital, he goes with a smile. He "takes his medicine" and he takes his surgery, if those are the orders.

But, if sick or wounded Christian Scientists are sufficiently advanced to treat themselves, they let the physicians and surgeons do their level "worst" and, when they are well, from an affection of the kidneys, they give devout thanks for having been healed in Christian Science. If they are not sufficiently advanced in their study to heal themselves, they will manage, whether they are in France or in Flanders, in Picardy or among the Vosges, to get word to a warfront practitioner and he will find a way to give his soldier both present and absent treatment.

Thus do these people, as an organization carry on their war work in camp, on battlefield, and in hospital, and thus do their soldiers fight to make this world a decent place to live in and all men free. They not only supply funds for their

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United States Tires
Are Good Tires

own work, but they work with the Y.M.C.A. and the Red Cross and have contributed of their wealth to both. Some may jeer at their theories and roundly condemn their practices, but never a dent do the jeers make in the armor of the Scientists, never one shadow do they throw upon the smile that never comes off. Whether we take stock in their dogma or not, they are splendidly helping to win this war that never again may war scourge the world. For this they should have, and, doubtless, will receive, a nation's gratitude.

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Make your frame work the size you want the refrigerator, making the bottom a trifle larger than the top. Cover the frame work with ordinary "bag" sacking—clean potato sacks will do. Stretch this covering tight and secure it with small nails. The door is made of the same material. The door can be made to open and shut, or you can have a hinged door which simply drops over the opening.

Now set a vessel of water on top of the refrigerator. Of old woolen cloth make strips two or three inches wide and dip them in the water. Place one end in the vessel and lay the strips out over the sides of the refrigerator. These make wicks and gently draw the water onto the sacking. Evaporation immediately sets in, and you will be surprised to find in a short time that your butter is hardening and your milk growing cold. A few gallons of water will keep this refrigerator in operation throughout the day and night, but the vessel should be filled morning, noon, and night.

This refrigerator will give good service if placed in the sun, but better service if placed in a shaded place. The water used may be either cold or warm, the object being to have free circulation of the air, force evaporation, and keep the sides of the refrigerator wet at all times.—*Farm Life.*



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THE PANAMA PLOT

The Panama Plot. By Arthur E. Reeve, with frontispiece. Harper and Brothers \$1.40 net (gold).

Our old friend, Craig Kennedy, betakes himself to South America and there, as was to be expected, has many adventures. Later, however, he decides that the United States is in need of his services, and back he comes, to confound German spies and spread terror in the ranks of evil-doers generally. The first of the exploits related in this volume is "The Panama Plot," and has to do with certain serious and inexplicable slides in the famous Culebra Cut. A moving picture company, a wealthy Panamanian, and a clever and courageous young school teacher from New York help to complicate a mysterious affair which also contains two love stories. Having solved this riddle, Craig Kennedy goes to Trinidad, arriving there just in time to unravel another mystery, the mystery concerning "a beautiful woman—

dead in a hotel—no clue whether it is suicide or murder," as the excited head of the police informs him. This matter being satisfactorily disposed of, Craig proceeds to Rio Janeiro, where an attempt to smuggle a huge black diamond, the rivalry between two "queens of the music hall," and a murder are twisted together into a snarl which is altogether too much even for the very competent police of Rio Janeiro, though not, of course, for Craig Kennedy. Another tale has to do with a German plot to bring about a South American revolution, while others merely involve murder.

Once back in the United States, however, it is German plots and German spies which demand most, if not all, of Craig Kennedy's attention. A plot to destroy the crops, a series of explosions in a shipyard, and the affair of the "Black Cross," in object as in color the very antithesis of the Red Cross—these are one and all encountered and disposed of, one after the other, with the scientific detective's invariable success.

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Mustard Gas Warfare

Man Who Makes It Tells Of Science's Deadliest Weapon
And How United States Army Will Use It In Quantities

Mustard gas, the deadliest instrument of warfare yet devised, is not a gas, but an amber fluid of a faint, sweetish, not unpleasant odor. It is no more volatile than turpentine. It kills by inhalation and smears or blinds by contact. In one recent attack, lasting forty-eight hours, it was estimated that the Germans used 7,000 tons of it.

Now that it has become common knowledge that gas was largely responsible for astonishing enemy successes in the last four offensives, it is possible to give these random facts from the story of "mustard," and to discuss in some detail its properties, manufacture, and history. It is not a story of German chemists more adroit than the Allies in this branch of the lethal arts; for American chemists reported its deadliness and its availability, both to this Government and to the British, before the enemy began throwing it across "No Man's Land." And, although the United States is admittedly behind in its gas program, it may be said, for whatever aid and comfort it affords Berlin, that the kind of mustard gas being manufactured in America is one-fourth more toxic than the kind being used by the Germans.

When an official British communiqué last April contained a line that "Armentieres was 'full of gas' and that neither side could enter there, few realized the tragic import of the news. What it meant was that Armentieres was full of mustard gas. The gutters ran with the reddish-brown liquid. Phosgene and other poisons evaporate so readily that they do not make any spot untenable for more than a few hours, but "mustard" lingers from two to four days, depending on weather conditions. Several months earlier, at Cambrai, the importance of the weapon had become manifest. British infantry held Bourlon Wood. Again and again German troops were hurled against that redoubtable force. Ten times they attacked, and each time were driven back. Then came the official announcement of the British retirement. But enemy infantry had won no decision. Mustard gas was the victor.

It was about this time that "Tom-mies" named the stuff. No mustard enters into its composition, but a drop of it, on a soldier's sleeve penetrates, and, after the lapse of hours, blisters like mustard. It is a deep burn, and causes great swelling. But mustard gas is so innocent in appearance and so inoffensive to the nostrils that the soldiers were not on their guard against it. The chief sufferers were the artillerymen, who threw aside their masks after working for a time amid it. The masks were of little avail, anyhow, for the kind then in use did not last ten minutes in an atmosphere drenched with the drug.

Such was the new weapon forged by Kaisercraft. Until of late little has been known about it publicly. Major Gen. William L. Sibert was placed in charge of the gas division several weeks ago, and it was generally understood that this must mean the focusing of unusual attention and effort on that work. At a weekly meeting of the Senate Military Affairs Committee with the War Council some of the facts were told. It is known that a chemist told an army officer in Washington as long ago as last January he understood the United States wanted seventy-five tons of mustard gas a day. The army officer reduced the tons to pounds and, when he saw the big number, said it was far too great. He thought the United States wouldn't want anything like so much as that. But even before Major Gen. Sibert had been appointed, the officer's error of judgment had been set right. Under General Sibert's direction chemists have undertaken the production of mustard gas in quantities, and they are turning it out as rapidly as possible, so as to have no time in giving the Germans some of their own medicine. During the last year the Bureau

of Mines, whose war gas work has just been taken over by the War Department, has acquired a large staff of chemists, including some of the ablest men in the country; and those who are in a position to know what they are doing are confident that, when the full story is told, the myth that the Germans are supermen in this realm of science will be exploded.

Questions have become general as to the nature of mustard gas and as to the ability of the United States to produce it in quantities. In an effort to answer them, an interview was sought with Dr. Benjamin T. Brooks, chief chemist of the Commercial Research Company, which has taken an active part in this phase of war preparation. It was he who, fifteen months ago, urged the use of mustard gas against the Germans.

"My suggestion," he explained when questioned on that point, "was turned over to an agent of the Bureau of Mines, which bureau is in charge of gas research work. At that time, I ought to explain, the means of manufacturing mustard gas had not reached their present stage; but I reported on its composition and toxicity. The report never got any further than the agent. That, however, was an individual blunder. It is properly to be charged against Washington. Another American chemist made a similar report to the British Government even before I reported to Washington.

"Now, the production of mustard gas is not a thing to be undertaken overnight. Electric power is needed to make graphite for the electrodes and to make the chlorine after the cells are set up. There isn't any more electric power than is needed. There isn't much that can be spared. And plants must be built. These things will give you an idea of what must be accomplished before we begin sending mustard gas shells in quantity to the men abroad.

"It is a peculiar quality of mustard gas that no chemist would suspect from its structure that it is toxic. The formula looks harmless enough. We made some of it last October. As has already been told in a newspaper despatch, the Bureau of Mines formally reported to the Ordnance Department that the methods of manufacture were satisfactory. Afterward the bureau made two more reports urging that it be used.

"Then the Ordnance Department had to decide about putting it into shells and figure its cost. The question arose as to whether it could be made more cheaply or rapidly. So the experiments continued.

"Every one should have patience. We can beat the Germans at this game just as we can beat them at

Y. M. C. A. Supply Hut In France Near The Front



Soldiers returning from firing line getting refreshments at Y.M.C.A. Hut.

any other, but the manufacturing chemists of America have only recently been unleashed. We can go the limit now, but we had to get Uncle Sam's word first. The chemists couldn't wage a private war on Germany, much as they might have liked to do it.

"The Germans are using two types of gas shells, those which explode by percussion and those which carry time fuses. Occasionally they drench a territory with shells, some of which have long-time fuses and some short-time fuses, so as to effect the greatest possible concentration of gas in a given sector.

"A question arises as to how the Germans can advance through territory they have subjected to this gas. If the territory is untenable for the Allies it is untenable for the Germans, too. That is why some persons wonder that they can make such great gains with it. We are likely to think of the battlefield as being a solid line, like the maps we see daily, with another line of trenches back of that. If the western front were a level plain, like an Illinois prairie, that would be fairly true of it, and gas would not be so useful for the Germans; but the situation actually is that there are certain strongly held posts, such as Kemmel Hill or Messines Ridge, around which the fight-

ing centers. It is against such positions that the Germans have been sprinkling it rubs his shoulder, for using gas. They do not use it indiscriminately. And, once the Allies are forced by gas out of a strong position, they must fall back to others prepared in the rear. Maps are supplied to the German troops showing gassed areas, and in the advance they may avoid them until they are safe for occupancy.

"One reason the mustard gas is so dangerous is that it seems so innocent. The smell is faint, and it is not especially disagreeable. The vapors from the liquid can be inhaled without any immediate discomfort. The effect has been called 'chemical pneumonia.' The symptoms are similar—high fever, watery, torpid breathing, and sometimes stupor. Autopsies have shown that the effect of the gas on the lung tissues has been such that they break down like wet paper.

"The chief danger of mustard gas is from contact. A soldier walking

along a trench which has had a gas shell exploded in it rubs his shoulder, for instance, against the side of the trench, and a tiny drop gets on his coat. It looks like a drop of oil. It does not hurt the cloth. He is likely to pay no attention to it. It penetrates to the flesh, but only causes a slight smarting. It is not until hours later that the effects are apparent. Then the flesh becomes puffy and red; the tissue swells enormously. The effect is similar to a very deep burn—a burn of the third or fourth class.

"When a mustard gas shell explodes it throws a fine mist over a wide area. If it gets into a soldier's eyes it blinds him. But our experiments have shown that it is not necessary to touch the eyes directly to cause blindness. The poison can be communicated through the tissue. "How little of the stuff is effective is illustrated by an experience of my own. [Dr. Brooks lifted a scarred and reddened right hand.] Several months ago, when I was making an

experiment, some mustard gas got between two of my fingers. It was so little that it escaped notice. It was not until 9 o'clock that night that my hand began to look puffy. The next morning it was badly blistered."

From Washington came corroboration of the praise Dr. Brooks had given the volunteer chemists there. The story was told of a cabled message from abroad, asking for quick

investigation of a certain point. The work was undertaken by one of these chemists, who kept at his task day and night until he had completed it. He was so near exhaustion that it was necessary for another man to stand at his side and keep him awake, but he was able to send the reply in half the time originally set as a minimum for that inquiry. The instance was cited as typical of the devotion exhibited by these workers.

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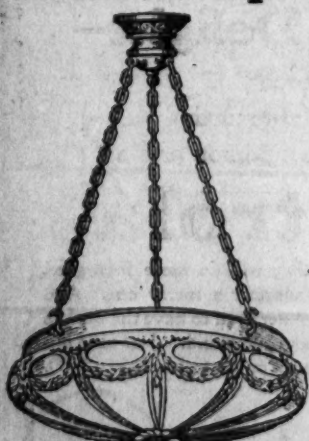
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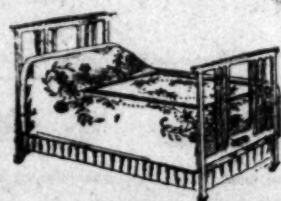
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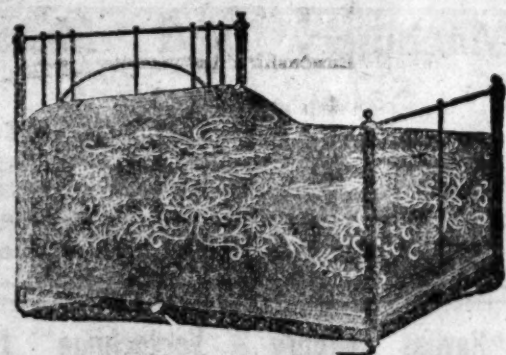
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Y. M. C. A. Worker Tells Picturesquely Of Warfare On Land And In Air Again The Turk

But to revert to the tea to which the General came. It was a humble affair as far as the victuals and implements went; all except for the tea mugs. We "swanked" it there. We used the Y. M. C. A. mugs, which were decorated with brilliant red triangles on them. Yes, not even a General can escape the far-reaching influence of the association. The assemblage sat around the mess table where we regularly took our four meals a day. The table consisted of five rough pine boards; the seats were backless stools. No chairs were on the dining floor, nor paper on the walls, which were palm leaf supported by slabs of lumber imported from Japan. Nor was there cloth on the table. The Carnation milk was served in the Carnation tins and poured out at your discretion through the holes punched in them by the streamer. You added a half to the brownish sugar (not brown sugar) with the tin spoon from which you had already sipped your tea. One knife served for all purposes. There was none of your military ostentation at our mess, although we all did appear in our tunics. We kept our tunics buttoned, even when we washed our faces. It was absolutely required that you have on your tunic in the presence of a high officer, but if you do have it on at all, every button—and there are a lot of them on an officer's tunic—must be in place. The General admired our seascapes. The lower half of the wall facing the Mediterranean was of the same material as the upper. It consisted of a box 12, high, enough to give the parrot (we had all that *rigipalpe* of trenches and *humbly* and *observation*) to dominate the sparkling

three miles down the beach and inshore half a mile, an ideal situation. On the way I stopped in at Ordnance to buy a handkerchief—khaki, of course. While writing out the many forms that required tape into upon, even though the purchasing of a shirt was involved, the Scotch boy back of the counter asked me if I had heard the news about Lieutenant Sewel. No, I hadn't heard anything; I was just heading over to see him now. "One of his friends brought in word last night," said the boy, "that the Hun brought him down yesterday back out of their lines, plane riddled with machine-gun bullets.

"I didn't feel like going over that day. But I was going for Calro I rode over on the Major's horse to have tea at the Anzac mess. Tea was scheduled for 4 o'clock. At 3:45 I was cantering toward the fig grove, about half a mile off. There was a whirling sound from Beersheba way, as if several mowing machines were working in a neighboring field. In a moment the noise became a crescendo of rapid explosions like motor cycles getting started. Then I saw the planes—a whole flight of them. They were the Royal and Australian fliers coming

The mezzoroom was a large tent, with a piano in one corner—the best I had seen the other side of the Suez Canal—and several spacious lounging chairs. On one of the tables were the latest London periodicals. The dining tables boasted white tablecloths, likewise the only articles of the sort I ever met in Palestine. And the China was exquisite. There was something princely about the whole place. After tea most of us strolled over to the beach for a swim. It was a great sight down there in the surf. Here were these perfect bodied men who had swum 12,000 miles across the water and who, nearly all of them, had only that day, been up in the clouds, playing about like boys in the waves. They "crawled" at high speed, with that famous Australian stroke,

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Speeches Of President And Premier

At Parliament's Opening in Peking

Address Of President Feng Kuo-chang

In addressing the new Parliament the President of the Chinese Republic, Feng Kuo-chang said:

The Senate, and House of Representatives together form the legislative organization of the country. Since the dissolution of Parliament last year, the Government has not convened a new one until the present time and the fulfillment of the people's hope has been delayed. This has filled me with anxiety since my assumption of office as Acting President.

Hence the Government some time ago organized the National Council to revise the election law. It is gratifying to see that the elections in the Metropolis and in the Provinces were completed within the period of a few months after the promulgation of the amended election law. This is an indisputable proof that the country is anxiously hoping for a better administration.

I, the Acting President, deem it a great honor and pleasure to be here on this occasion when both houses meet for the first time, but I should like to say that Parliament and Constitutional Government are two inseparable things. There is no country that can claim to have a Constitutional Government unless it has a Parliament. The difference between an absolute monarchy and a Constitutional government lies in the existence of Parliament.

Western philosophers tell us that political institutions are the creation

of mankind. We may add that the political institutions of any country are the creation of that particular nation. It may be remembered that the people are generally endowed with common natural instincts in addition to peculiar national traits. It is a common natural instinct that led them to live in political groups under a constitutional government and to hope to enjoy the full advantages accruing from their Parliament.

It is their peculiar national trait that dictates the organization of their Parliament and defines the sphere of its power. We have determined the organization of our Parliament and defined the limits of its powers. Whether in the future Parliament will prove to be a blessing to the people or not, rests entirely with Parliament itself. You, gentlemen, are all men of good reputation and of unimpeachable character. I congratulate you on having the privilege of promoting genuine constitutionalism in the country at the present moment when the nation is exceedingly anxious. I rely upon you, gentlemen, to formulate and perfect a Constitution in order to relieve the distress of the people, to rectify the mistakes of the past, and thereby to open a new career for Parliament.

This, however, is not only the sincere wish of the Acting President but also the universal desire of the nation.

Address Of Premier Tuan Chi-jui

The Prime Minister, who spoke after the President said:

Today is the inauguration of the second Parliament and I deem it an honor and a privilege to be present on this occasion.

You, gentlemen, are men of talent and ability. With your wisdom and great ability you will determine the destiny of the nation. I beg leave to take the present opportunity to review what has happened in the past and to submit it to your wise council.

Seven years have past since the establishment of the Republic. During this period its existence has been twice threatened and parliament has twice been dissolved. Consequently, we have not had a moment's real peace on account of successive political disturbances. This may be ascribed to the fact that it is an unavoidable stage through which every nation undergoing political regeneration must pass. But we can easily trace the cause of all these troubles to the imperfection of the Provisional Constitution.

We accomplished wonders when we changed from an absolute monarchy to a Republic at one stroke. But in order to maintain permanent existence of this republican form of government, it is necessary for both the government and Parliament to work together in harmony.

Our pressing need is a good, workable constitution for which the whole country is now eagerly waiting. Parliament is the legislative organ of the country and one of its duties is to watch government action so as to prevent it from seeking its

own interests. On the other hand, the government is the executive organ of the country and its duty is to enforce law and order and at the same time to strengthen the national foundation. Hence it is also incumbent upon Parliament to support the government.

Since the introduction of the Cabinet system into this country our cabinet has been reorganized at least ten times. It is indeed very difficult for the government to secure properly qualified men for the different posts in the cabinet, but even if the government gets the proper men to hold these posts the lack of confidence in them and the interference with the full exercise of their powers will certainly discourage the most capable men and deprive them of every opportunity to bring their talents and energy to serve the best interests of the country.

At the present moment, the world around us is plunged in an unprecedented war while within our borders we are everywhere face to face with internal strife. My sincere hope is that both the government and Parliament will work together in harmony and we shall then be able to improve our internal administration and strengthen our friendly relations with our neighbors.

There is an old saying, "One pays the greatest respect to his fellow-countrymen when he offers them sound advice and it is well even to remind them of their shortcomings when they are expecting compliments."

Acting upon this belief I herewith deliver my congratulations in honor of you gentlemen. I further offer my felicitations to Parliament and to the whole nation.

Politicians And Their Morals

Japanese, Chinese And Western Statesmen Compared

(Japan Chronicle)
One of the most outspoken critics of his fellow-countrymen is Mr. Shimada Saburo, who was President of the House of Representatives under the Okuma Cabinet, and who was instrumental in disclosing the great naval scandals some five years ago. Mr. Shimada contributes a very interesting article to the current number of the "Japan Chronicle," the new monthly magazine started by Marquis Okuma, and in the course of this essay, which is entitled "Eastern and Western Statesmen and their Faith," the ex-President of the House of Representatives says:

"Of late I have often been asked for my views regarding the prospect of Japanese political changes. Such a subject, however, excites in me no interest except that its frequent mention gives me the idea that some thing is afoot in political circles. To me such a question seems to be quite foolish, and I consider, as hazardous to answer as to try to predict when the war will come to an end."

"In European and American countries where the speech and demeanor of statesmen are guided by faith, we can form a comparatively correct estimate of their intentions by their words and deeds, enabling us to predict future political changes with more or less accuracy. In Japan and China, however, the behavior of statesmen betrays a singular lack of faith, and their words are scarcely to be relied on. Such being the case, their talk and actions constitute no criterion by which to predict what is to follow. Moreover in Japan political changes have little or nothing to do with the ideas and sentiment of the nation, every political change is directed by a few elder statesmen."

Political Good Faith

"No one can deny that European and American statesmen are on a much higher level than Eastern statesmen in the matter of political faith. Even from the meager intelligence cabled to Japan we can form a comparatively correct estimate of the political situation prevailing or changes taking place in Western countries, but we entirely fail to judge the political situation in China correctly, notwithstanding we have abundant information from the country. Not only do Chinese statesmen show no hesitation in deceiving their enemy, but their attitude towards their friends is also notably faithless. This is why Chinese statesmen are not trusted by the Powers, the Chinese Republic is always in a state of disruption, and her national progress is very tardy."

"This analysis of Chinese statesmen is also applicable to Japanese statesmen and people. A certain Japanese politician, who once moved heaven and earth to defend Constitutionalism and protest against clan government, has now transformed himself into a puppet of the clan statesmen, content

with membership of the Diplomatic Advisory Council, which position gives him the same treatment as a Minister of State receives. (Mr. Inukai is here referred to.) This remarkable instance of turning one's coat does not curiously enough, provoke the strong protest from the Japanese public which it deserves. What would be the fate of a British politician who showed himself so faithless in his political avowals and deeds? It is easy to see that such a faithless man would soon be ejected from the political arena. In Japan the people have become so accustomed to such cases of faithlessness on the part of statesmen and politicians that they do not think of expelling him from political circles, with the result that this particular personage is quite unconcerned. I can feel no sympathy with a society which is tolerant of such inexcusable acts on the part of a public man."

"I have always held that the moral standard of a nation is reflected in the tone of its political circles. The personality of statesmen is very often called into question in connection with matters concerning financial transactions. It is therefore important that they should exercise special care in keeping their hands clean from questionable mercenary dealings. Should

any suspicion, however slight, be cast upon them, this respect, it is only proper that they should leave nothing undone to vindicate their probity.

Political Fortunes

"It is obvious that political activities necessarily involve heavy expenditure, and the employment of money in political activities is not a censurable thing in itself. At the same time it lies with statesmen to endeavor to avoid giving the slightest ground for public suspicion in regard to their methods of raising or spending money for political or selfish purposes. In political circles in Europe and America social vigilance and restraint in this regard are very strictly enforced, and any statesman found committing questionable acts concerning the raising or spending of money to attain his political ends is never allowed to retain a position of honor and public trust."

"When Mr. Lloyd George incurred some public suspicion in connection with the Marconi affair, he showed no hesitation in disclosing the whole of his assets for public inspection, and in this way established his integrity. This action on the part of Mr. Lloyd George enhanced his popularity among the public very considerably, to say nothing of completely dispelling the suspicion people had entertained regarding him."

"This incident forms a singular contrast with the attitude usually adopted by Japanese and Chinese statesmen in similar circumstances. They are entirely impervious to a sense of shame. No matter what serious charges may be made against them in regard to their methods of amassing a fortune, they pretend to be quite undisturbed by such allegations. They betray no signs of indignation, nor do they make any effort to remove public suspicion. If any one ventures to demand an explanation they give evasive answers, and take the first opportunity to pass on to the discussion of topics more congenial to themselves. In Japan, as in China, statesmen in power amass enormous fortunes by mysterious means, and with the wealth keep their followers just in the same way as leaders of gangs of professional gamblers keep their proteges. It is very discouraging to note

that this regrettable state of things prevailing in political circles is nothing but a reflection of the very low standard of national morality among the Japanese."

"The reason why good faith is so much respected in political circles in England, and why the political circles in that country are making constant and steady progress, is not simply because English political affairs are directed by statesmen of the integrity of Pitt or Lloyd George, but because the majority of the British people respect only statesmen of superior personality, and do not admit men of base character into political circles. Possessing as they do this social conscience the British, high and low, become awake to their responsibility to the State in a national emergency, and show a readiness to make such sacrifices as their State demands. Britain was entirely unprepared for war, so at the initial stage of the present struggle it appeared she would be no match for Germany, who was thoroughly prepared for it. The spontaneous sense of responsibility in the British people, however, has since asserted itself very markedly, and all organizations have been adapted to serve war purposes. Now, we see they are prosecuting the war with admirable courage and endurance at alarming sacrifices. Such unflinching courage and high morale can only proceed from their habitual respect for integrity and good faith, which cannot tolerate the falsehood and faithlessness of the Germans."

"When we compare Britain with China, who participated in the war primarily for the purpose of obtaining the financial help of the Allies and whose whole attention is now devoted to the conduct of domestic warfare instead of considering effective means of taking an active part in the European conflict, we cannot but be struck with the serious shortcoming common to all Eastern statesmen—faithlessness."

Silk Market

Megara, William Little and Co.'s report for week ending August 16, says:

White Silk: The market rules very quiet but seems steadier for the present. What enquiries there are about are said to be considerably below silkmen's present ideas.

Yellow Silk: Mienyangs show a further decline. F. K. 1, 2, coming at Tls. 390, 375.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 4.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot: 2s. 1½d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 2½d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Previous quotation, London, Aug. 13:

Spot: 2s. 1½d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 2½d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Weaker.

HOPES TO AVENGE JOHN POE

Leut. Edgar A. Poe Of The Marine Corps Severely Wounded

Baltimore, July 6.—Second Lieutenant Edgar Allen Poe, mentioned in the casualty list of the Marine Corps among the severely wounded, is a son of former Attorney General of Maryland, Edgar Allen Poe, and a nephew of John Poe, the famous Princeton football player and soldier

of fortune, who was killed in France when a member of the British Army before the United States entered the war.

Young Edgar Allen Poe was also listed in the Marine Corps. He desired to be avenged on the Germans for the killing of his uncle. His father received a cablegram from him June 16, saying he was "slightly wounded and doing well." At the time Mr. Poe called up the Marines headquarters in Washington to inquire about the extent of his son's wounds, but no report had been received there from the front in regard to the officer's injury.

Lieutenant Poe has been in France about four months and was probably wounded in the fighting for Cantigny. He is 24 years old and unmarried. His father and other members of the family are now at their Summer home at Jamestown, N. I.

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This woman is tired. She never has all the bounding energy which she envies in others. She has cold feet; they keep her awake. In the morning she is loth to get up. Sleep has not refreshed her. Her appetite is poor and she often suffers in more ways than anyone realises. She would sometimes take a day in bed if she could; occasionally she is obliged to. Her system is debilitated, and she sees no prospect of better health.

She need not endure this misery. Thousands of women know what relief from pain and an outlook of ill-health, and what new life to every part of the system Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people give women and girls. They have felt the new blood which these pills send coursing through their veins, and the new health tingling in their systems. If you recognise yourself in the above description, start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills, and join the ranks of the women they have helped.

A reporter has interviewed the wife of an instructor of one of His Majesty's warships, Mrs. Elizabeth Parkins, who resides at 90, Glendower Road, Plymouth. In the course of conversation she told a tale worth nothing. "Several years ago," said Mrs. Parkins, "I suffered from a severe illness."

"For seven months I was under medical care, feeling weaker and weaker every day. I could not eat or sleep, while my limbs ached so fearfully that I couldn't bear to move them."

"I also had fainting fits, going off at the least exertion. I tried everything that it was possible to try, but nothing seemed any good. One day I picked up a paper and in it read about Dr. Williams' pink pills. I decided to try them and began a course. After taking one bottle I noticed that my breathing was better; also I could enjoy food."

"Gradually I began to get stronger. Day by day my health improved and in a short time I had recovered sufficiently to make a journey to the north of England."

"I persevered steadily with the pills while away, and when I returned in six months to Devonport my friends did not recognise me. I was a new woman, and better in health than I had ever been since I was a girl. I owe my present good health, if not my life, to Dr. Williams' pink pills."

You cannot do better, if your health is low, than to start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people without delay. These pills are stocked by chemists, and are also obtainable from the China Office of Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 25 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, \$1.50 for a bottle, \$3.00 for 6 bottles, post free.

FILE—There is much useful information in the little handbook, "Pain Talks," offered free to lady readers who send a postcard request for a copy to the above address.

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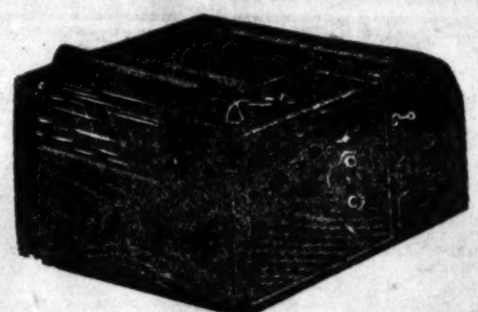
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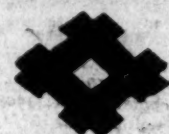
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Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rail.
Today							
River Ports..	Train & Str.	11.00	11.00
Swatow ..	Holbow	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Tsingtao ..	Keelung maru	..	..	..	..	9.00	11.00
Yasawaki ..	Swu maru	..	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Tsingtao ..	Keelung maru	8.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Newchwang..	Keang	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	11.00
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Manila ..	Fushimi maru	17.00	..	..	..	17.00	17.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	via S. U. A.	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'ham, Canada,	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	13.00
Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.00
Manila Direct ..	..	16.00	..	..	..	..	13.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	..	13.00	..	..	..	..	13.00
River Ports ..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow ..	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
W'ham ..	..	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Ca-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
nada, U.S.A. and Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin ..	Tungwah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hainfung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tuesday, August 20.							
Welhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Welhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S'pore, C'mbo, India,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
and U. Kingdom via Suez	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports ..	Train & Str.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong, S'pore, Australia,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strait, C'ton, India & E'pe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, August 21.							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
via U.S. A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swu maru	..	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Thursday, August 22.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, August 23.							
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	..	14.00	18.00	..	..	..	13.30

A Money orders and parcel post
value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and
until 10 a.m. money orders noon.
C Registration 5 p.m. on previous
day. Letters and boxes with declared
value 5 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared
value 5 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m.
Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. Registration
at 11.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 3
p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 17	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 17	Newchwang	Niching	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 17	Newchwang	Irene	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 17	Tientsin	Tungwah	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 17	Hankow	Kiangwah	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 17	Swatow	Holbow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 17	Tsingtao	Tungwah	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 17	Tsingtao	Nagata Maru	Jap.	A. P. Co.
Aug. 17	Japan	Kato Maru	Jap.	..
Aug. 17	Japan	Koyo Maru	Jap.	..
Aug. 17	Japan	Andre Lepou	Jap.	..

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 17	7.00* Takao, F'chow & K'ung	Koboku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 17	8.00* Pairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug. 17	17.00* Welhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 17	17.00* D.L. W'ham	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Pengyang Maru	Jap.	N.E.K.
Aug. 17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 17	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	Aug. 13	Hankow	D'elagret	Fr. g-b.	..	..	..	..
WTV	Oct. 27	Tientsin	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..
MMB	May 29	Curlew	Palos	Am. g-b.	193	2	46	H. Dalno
BNB	..	..	Kinsba	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..
P	..	..	Quiros	Am. g-b.	..	..	..	..
PAOBI	..	..	Scarsie	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..
MMB	..	..	Samar	Am. g-b.	..	..	..	..
WTV	..	..	Snipe	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..

Vessels in Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 24	Japan	Amagasaki Maru	Jap.	..
June 25	Hongkong	Antiochus	Jap.	..
June 11	Manila	Bussie Dollar	Jap.	..
June 15	..	Capo	Jap.	..
Aug. 13	Ningpo	Chincho	Chl.	San Feb R.N.
June 15	Japan	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	..
Aug. 7	Japan	Fukuku Maru	Jap.	..
Aug. 13	Japan	Fukoku Maru	Jap.	..
July 15	Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 31	Hongkong	Hokai	Jap.	..
July 25	Antung	Ishin Maru	Jap.	..
June 25	..	Isoco	Jap.	..
June 15	..	Jun Maru	Jap.	..
Aug. 16	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 30	Japan	Kanfu Maru	Jap.	..
July 11	N. S. Island	Kurama Maru	Jap.	..
June 28	Japan	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	..
Aug. 15	Hankow	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 30	Japan	Meian	Am. S. Oil Co.	..
Aug. 7	Japan	Nichibei Maru	Jap.	..
Aug. 9	Dalny	Sendagawa M.	Jap.	..
Aug. 9	Japan	Sapporo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Aug. 15	Japan	Sanchi Maru	Jap.	..
Aug. 14	Japan	Shoyo Maru	Jap.	..
Aug. 14	Japan	Sapporo M. No. 5	Jap.	S. Shokai
Aug. 14	Antung	Toson Maru	Jap.	..
Aug. 27	Hongkong	Tseng Maru	Jap.	..
Aug. 5	Hongkong	Wong	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 11	Chinwangtao	Yoko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Aug. 15	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.

Shipping Items

The C.N. a.s. Fengtien left Tientsin
for Chefoo, Welhaiwei and Shanghai
on Thursday.
The I.-C. a.s. Loongwo left Hankow
for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. a.s. Luenshi left Hankow
for Shanghai on Thursday.
The N.K.K. a.s. Yohyang Maru left
Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. a.s. Suiyang left Hong-
kong for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. a.s. Poyang left Hankow
for Shanghai on Friday.
The C.M. a.s. Kiangfou left Hankow
for Shanghai on Friday.
The N.K.K. a.s. Sianyang Maru left
Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The C.M. a.s. Kiangshin left Han-
kow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. a.s. Tachang Maru left
Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. a.s. Luenshi will leave
Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. a.s. Tungchow will leave
Tientsin for Chefoo, Welhaiwei and
Shanghai today.
The C.N. a.s. Upolu (chartered)
left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on
Thursday.
The C.N. a.s. Kaitong will leave
Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The I.-C. a.s. Suiwo will leave Han-
kow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. a.s. Chungking will leave
Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The H.O. a.s. Tehshing will leave
Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. a.s. Tafoo Maru will
leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.M. a.s. Eucador left Han-
kong for Shanghai yesterday and may
be expected to arrive here Tuesday
morning. She will be despatched for
San Francisco the same afternoon.
The T.K.K. a.s. Korea Maru will
leave Hongkong for Shanghai today
and may be expected to arrive at

Woosung Tuesday. This steamer will
be despatched for San Francisco, via
Japan Ports and Honolulu, on
Wednesday, August 21 and the tender
conveying passengers on board will
leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. a.s. Sinkiang from Hong-
kong: Messrs. Shorenberg, Foy and
McIntosh and Capt. Dillon.

Per C.N. a.s. Tungting from Han-
kow: Mr. and Mrs. Woolley, Messrs.
Ross, Gatow Mayer, Habecost and E.
A. Anderson.

Per C.M. a.s. Kiangwah from Han-
kow: Rev. Ruiz, Aller and Froas and
Mr. Whitmore.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying passengers on
board the O.S.K. a.s. Keelung Maru
will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 9
a.m.

Tuesday, August 20, 1918.
The tender conveying passengers
on board the S.M.R. a.s. Sakaki Maru
will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m.

Wednesday, August 21, 1918
The tender conveying passengers
on board the T.K.K. a.s. Korea Maru
will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Tamba Maru	July 8
Kamakura Maru	July 8
Mishima Maru	July 27
Kanagawa Maru	Aug. 11
Glenavy	Aug. 13
Sado Maru	Aug. 16

For San Francisco

Vondel	July 4
Rindani	July 19
Shinyo Maru	July 19
Venezuela	July 20
Harold Dollar	Aug. 9
Nanking	Aug. 14

For Seattle

Katori Maru	July 29
Manila Maru	Aug. 1
For Tacoma:	..
Araba Maru	June 13
Africa Maru	June 17

For Vancouver

Empress of Japan	July 20
Monteagle	Aug. 3

For Marseilles

Salgon Maru	July 1
Shokwa Maru	July 16
Solvaer	Aug. 9
For Port Said:	..
Portos	Aug. 12

Sicawei Weather Report

15.—Fine hot weather in our re-
gions. Thunderstorms in the Yangtze
Valley. Lightning at evening and
during the whole night at Shanghai.
The barometers have as a rule risen
in Southern and Eastern China. Local
falls on the Pechihli Bay and in West
China.
17.—At 2 a.m. a thunderstorm
crosses the North of Shanghai in a
Eastward direction. Gloomy close
weather with mist and unsettled
atmospheric conditions.

Saturday, August 17, 1918.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Centg., mm...	756.50	757.65
Bar. at Centg., inches...	29.78	29.83
Variation for mm 24h	1.77	12.54
Variation for mm 12h	12.72	11.96
Wind—Direction	SSSE	SSSE
Wind—Miles per hour	5	14
Temperature—Cen	26°7	28°6
Temperature—Fah	78.3	83.5
Humidity co.	92	78
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Amusements

Olympic Theatre

Programme

for
August 18th & 19th

Gaumont Graphic

JOHN BARRYMORE

IN

"THE MAN

FROM

"MEXICO"

Five Parts

and
New Comedies

The ever attractive Screen Star

BLANCHE

SWEET

IN THE

Paramount Special Feature

"UNPROTECTED"

IS TO BE SEEN

at the

Victoria Theatre

ON

August 18th and 19th

And at the Matinee

Today the 18th.

ISIS THEATRE

Programme for Monday to Wednes-
day, 19th to 21st August.

"THE SECRET KINGDOM"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 20	—	San Francisco	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 21	—	Seattle, etc.	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 22	—	San Francisco	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 23	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 1	—	San Francisco	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 2	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 3	—	San Francisco	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 4	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 5	—	San Francisco	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 6	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 7	—	San Francisco	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 8	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 10	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 11	—	San Francisco	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 12	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 13	—	San Francisco	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 14	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Essex	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 23	—	Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 24	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 25	—	Nagasaki	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 26	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 27	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 28	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 30	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 1	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 2	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 3	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 4	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 5	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 6	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 8	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 9	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 10	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 11	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 13	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	—	London, etc.	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 18	8.00	Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	—	Newchwang	Irene	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	8.00	Swatow	Holow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 20	10.00	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 21	—	Manila & Singapore	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 21	—	Hongkong & Manila	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 22	—	Manila and Hongkong	Pushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 23	3.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 24	—	Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 25	—	Hongkong & Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept. 1	—	F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept. 3	—	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug. 18	10.00	Tientsin, Dairen, Tsingtao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 19	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Jap.	K.M.A.
Aug. 20	9.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug. 20	—	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
Aug. 20	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 20	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 20	—	Tientsin, direct	Tungwah	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 20	10.00	W'wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 20	4.00	Yachow	Simbrak	Rus.	R.V.F.
Aug. 21	10.00	W'wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 5	—	Tientsin & Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyang	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kwedid	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Looway	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yongping Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shangyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nganin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyang, Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain Torrie, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, August 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Captain John McArthur, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Looway, tons 3,925 Captain Finelson, will leave on Tuesday, August 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain H. Yamashiro, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, August 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Shanyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Wednesday, August 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, August 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. McArthur, will leave on Friday, August 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or

Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, August 18, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hothow, Captain W. T. Roberts, will leave on Monday, August 19, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, August 19, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, August 20, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

MANILA and SINGAPORE.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Hagata, will be despatched on Wednesday, August 21, at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Friday, August 23, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo Wharf on Wednesday, August 28, at — on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKAO (Formosa) via POO-CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on Sunday, Sept. 1, at — on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

age, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKAO (Formosa) via POO-CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on Sunday, Sept. 1, at — on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on Friday, September 6, at — on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on Sunday, August 18, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

NEUCHWANG.—The Str. Irene, Captain N. McLean, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO.—The K. M.A. will despatch the following str. Upolu, Monday, August 19. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agents, 1, Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 20, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinfung, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Tungwah, Captain Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 24, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on Thursday, Sept. 5, at — on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S. S. Korea Maru, 18,000 tons, Captain T. Ota, will be despatched on Wednesday, August 21. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 4 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING KORE & YOKKAICHI.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Altai Maru, Captain S. Yamane, will be despatched on Friday, August 23. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. For Freight, please apply to The O.S.K., No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on Sunday, September 2. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on Thursday, September 19. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luanyi, Ngankia, Poyang, Tsung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengkiang.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sankiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kaitong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Freight: Telephone No. 77, Agents 21-23 French Bund. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. ECUADOR Aug. 20	S.S. COLOMBIA Aug. 24
S.S. COLOMBIA Sept. 14	S.S. VENEZUELA Sept. 21

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed state-rooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ Sept. 25
S.S. SANTA CRUZ Nov. 27	S.S. COLUSA Nov. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5050 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA



(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Genoa
For Genoa
AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. arr. leave.
"ALTAI MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. — Aug. 20, Aug. 23
"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Sept. 7, Sept. 8
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, Sept. 18, Sept. 19
For Hongkong
"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Sept. 5, Sept. 6
For Manila and Singapore
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, Aug. 19, Aug. 21
For Hongkong and Singapore
"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiyama, Aug. 27, Aug. 28

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Aug. 15, Aug. 18

For Tientsin and Dairen
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Sept. 3, Sept. 5
For F'chow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Aug. 30, Sept. 1
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to —
M. SHIMAMURA
Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234 and 4235

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N. Y. K.

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

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(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports

(For Liverpool.)

KANAGAWA MARU .. 12,500

INABA MARU .. 12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU .. 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Aug. 21

FUSHIMI MARU .. 21,000 Capt. T. Iriawa, Sept. 16

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU .. 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, Aug. 23

CHIKUGO MARU .. 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, Aug. 27

WATEGAMI MARU .. 4,000 Capt. N. Tsuruhashi, Sept. 3

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU .. 7,000 Capt. M. Michida, Aug. 24

TAKESHIMA MARU .. 4,500 Capt. A. Nakamata, Aug. 31

OMI MARU .. 7,000 Capt. M. Michida, Sept. 7

TAKESHIMA MARU .. 4,500 Capt. A. Nakamata, Sept. 14

FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU .. 12,500 Capt. K. Migo, Aug. 23

Kobe to Seattle

ATSUTA MARU .. 16,000 Capt. K. Inatsu, Sept. 13

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU .. 19,000 Sept. 3

KATORI MARU .. 19,000 Oct. 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU .. 21,000 Aug. 22

SUWA MARU .. 21,000 Oct. 23

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU .. 12,500 Aug. 21

WANGO MARU .. 14,000 Sept. 18

NEKO MARU .. 18,000 Oct. 16

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China

and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Mail
101	102	103					104	105
R. S.	B. S.	B. S.					B. S.	B. S.
2208	808	800	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	12208	1900	1900
2208	1112	635	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	12208	1700	720
2208	1112	635	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	12208	1650	710
000	1112	635	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	12208	1645	700
1910	630	210	524	arr. Mukden	dep. Tientsin	2208	1040	1040

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	12208	1700	720	12208
715	1130	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	12208	1650	710	12208
715	1130	—	78	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	12208	1645	700	12208
1457	1745	—	148	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	12208	1640	650	12208
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	12208	806	640	12208

Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
R. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
2200	1420	—	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208
2200	1420	—	193	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208

Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
R. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
2200	1420	—	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208
2200	1420	—	193	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208

Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
R. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
2200	1420	—	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208
2200	1420	—	193	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208

Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
R. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
2200	1420	—	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208
2200	1420	—	193	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208

Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
R. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
2200	1420	—	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208
2200	1420	—	193	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208

Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
R. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
2200	1420	—	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208
2200	1420	—	193	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208

Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
R. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
2200	1420	—	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208
2200	1420	—	193	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208

Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
R. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
2200	1420	—	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208
2200	1420	—	193	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208

Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
R. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
2200	1420	—	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208
2200	1420	—	193	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208

Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
R. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
2200	1420	—	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208
2200	1420	—	193	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208

Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125
R. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
2200	1420	—	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208
2200	1420	—	193	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208

Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
R. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
2200	1420	—	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208
2200	1420	—	193	dep. Nanking	arr. Peking	12208	1410	—	12208

Quick Sales Increase
Railroads' Efficiency131,942 Grain Cars Loaded in
Same Time As 87,993
Last Year(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, August 16.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Railroad Administration reports that the rapid marketing of grain in the five weeks ending August 3 resulted in 131,942 cars of grain being loaded as compared with 87,993 loaded in the same period last year.BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations	Closing
Banks		
H. K. and S. B.	\$385 S.	
Chartered	271	
Russo-Amstic	R. 260	
Marine Insurance		
Canter	\$355 B.	
Union of Canton	\$300 B.	
Tongue	\$300 B.	
Far Eastern Ins. Co.	\$210 B.	
Fire Insurance		
China Fire	\$150 B.	
Hongkong Fire	\$325 B.	
Shipping		
Indo-China Pref.	\$140 B.	
Indo-China Def.	\$102 1/2 B.	
Shanghai Tug (S)	\$124 B.	
Shanghai Tug (D)	\$138 B.	
Mining		
Kaiping	\$110 B.	
Oriental Cons.	\$75 B.	
Philippine	\$110 B.	
Haub	\$110 B.	
Docks		
Hongkong Dock	\$140 B.	
Shanghai Dock	\$132 B.	
New Eng. Works	\$124 B.	
Wharves		
Shanghai Wharf	\$131 B.	
Hongkong Wharf	\$92 1/2 B.	
Lands and Hotels		
Anglo French Land	\$121 B.	
China Land	\$121 B.	
Shanghai Land	\$121 B.	
Waihai Land	\$121 B.	
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	\$121 B.	
China Realty (ord)	\$121 B.	
China Realty (pref.)	\$121 B.	
Cottons Mills		
E-w	\$185 B.	
E-w Pref	\$185 B.	
Leau-kung-mow	\$117 1/2 B.	
Oriental	\$117 1/2 B.	
Shanghai Cotton	\$117 1/2 B.	
Kung Yik	\$117 1/2 B.	
Yangtseepoo Pref	\$117 1/2 B.	
Industrials		
Butler Tite	\$121 B.	
China Sugar	\$85 B.	
Green Island	\$810 B.	
Langkate	\$101 B.	
Major Bros	\$101 B.	
Shanghai Sumatra	\$101 B.	
Stores		
Hall and Holts	\$131 B.	
Liewellyn	\$131 B.	
Lane, Crawford	\$131 B.	
Moultre	\$131 B.	
Watson	\$131 B.	
Weeks	\$131 B.	
Rubbers (Local)		
Alma	\$131 B.	
Anglo-Java	\$131 B.	
Anglo-Dutch	\$131 B.	
Ayer Tawah	\$131 B.	
Batu Anam 1913	\$131 B.	
Bukit Toh Alang	\$131 B.	
Bute	\$131 B.	
Chemor United	\$131 B.	
Chempedak	\$131 B.	
Chong	\$131 B.	
Consolidated	\$131 B.	
Dominion	\$131 B.	
Gula Kalumpung	\$131 B.	
Java Consolidated	\$131 B.	
Kamunting	\$131 B.	
Kapalang	\$131 B.	
Kayan	\$131 B.	
Kota Bahru	\$131 B.	
Krookrook Java	\$131 B.	
Padang	\$131 B.	
Pengkalen Durian	\$131 B.	
Permatas	\$131 B.	
Rapah	\$131 B.	
Samagang	\$131 B.	
Sekes	\$131 B.	
Semambu	\$131 B.	
Shanghai Kiehang	\$131 B.	
Shanghai Malay	\$131 B.	
Shai Malay-pref	\$131 B.	
Shanghai Pahang	\$131 B.	
Sungala	\$131 B.	
Sungai Duri	\$131 B.	
Sua Manggis	\$131 B.	
Shai Kaban	\$131 B.	
Shanghai Seremban	\$131 B.	
Tapiang	\$131 B.	
Tanah Merah	\$131 B.	
Tebong	\$131 B.	
Ulobri	\$131 B.	
Zhangbe	\$131 B.	
Miscellaneous		
C. I. and E. Lumber	\$140 B.	
Cult Dairy	\$140 B.	
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$140 B.	
Shanghai Trams	\$140 B.	
Shanghai Gas	\$140 B.	
Shanghai Bazaar	\$140 B.	
Shanghai Mercury	\$140 B.	
Shai Telephone	\$140 B.	
Shai Waterworks	\$140 B.	

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Correspondence and full details of the matter to be considered at the Meeting to be held on Monday, 19th instant at 6 p.m. at the Grand Stand are now open to inspection by Members at the Grand Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary.
16th August, 1918.

19022

LOST

Delivery Order, part of B/L No. 16, steamer "Wosang," voyage 402, from Hongkong, May 18th, 1918. Issued by the Indo-China S. N. Co. calling for 2 bundles Wire. A Duplicate Delivery Order has been issued and the public is hereby warned against negotiating the original.

GETZ BROS. & CO.
OF THE ORIENT, LTD.
19019

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Sparklis Pure Aerated Water

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18947

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to
111 SZECHUEN ROAD
19007



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and

"MEADOW" BRAND

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Tinned Butter in 2 lb. (nom) tins
Finest Australian

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"RED FEATHER" BRAND

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Head Office, New York

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Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office
10 The Bund

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

In pursuance of the provisions of Rule 34 a General Meeting of Voting Members will be held at the Grand Stand on Monday, the 19th day of August, 1918, at 6 p.m. for the purpose of considering the matter particulars of which are given in the Notice calling such Meeting now affixed to the Notice Board in the Grand Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
12th August, 1918.

18985

We are entrenched 1,400 miles distant from Shanghai, in the Metropolis of Szechuen, the originating market of the World's finest Bristles and most highly valued skins.

EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.

You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.
Born 1918—Still Existing.

NOTICE

We have pleasure in announcing that the undersigned have obtained the lease of the wharf and godowns known as the Yangtze Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Harbour Section 10, Pootung, and will from this date carry on the business under the title of

The Kaiyosha's Pootung Wharf

and beg to solicit the patronage of the shipping public.

THE KAIYOSHA (Company),

Shanghai, 15th August, 1918. 37 Whangpoo Road.
Phone: North 1187.

19017

THE VERITAS INSURANCE CO., LTD. OF BATAVIA

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Policies issued at lowest current rates. Claims paid on the spot.

THE KLAUBER TRADING CORPORATION
AGENTS

TEL. CENTRAL 2503.

8-B PEKING ROAD.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 17

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 17

BILL SMITH

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!



Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors—
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.
17997

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership hitherto existing between Harold Latham and Charles Reginald Christopher Latham, both of Singapore, trading under the firm and style of Latham & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 30th June, 1918.

All debts due to or by the above mentioned firm of Latham & Co., will be collected or paid by the said Harold Latham, who will continue to carry on the business under the same style and firm as heretofore.

Singapore, July 16th, 1918.

Signed HAROLD LATHAM,
" C. R. C. LATHAM.
19006

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinement, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

MILD STEEL ANGLES

Recently arrived—Sizes ranging from 1½-in. to 4-in.—
Quantities and prices will be given on application.

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

A 1299 BROADWAY

Tel. N. 1468

Sundstrand
ADDING MACHINE



ONLY TEN KEYS
SELF COLUMN FINDER
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The simplicity of the Sundstrand Adding Machine makes it possible to put your newest office help on your most important figuring.

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WANTED: Lessons in Russian, by young gentleman. Willing to exchange English lessons for Russian. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

19016 A.18.

WANTED: American college graduate, to teach English, Latin and other subjects in a Government College in Wuchang. Salary liberal. Apply No. 4 Pootung Road, North Honan Road Extension.

18992 A.20.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

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FOR RENT: Two large light rooms for office, Central location, ready for occupancy September 1st. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

19014

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 9 Tsongchow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, 6 roomed residence. Rent Tals 60. Apply premises for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18878

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 35 Nanking Road.

18876

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WINDSOR HOUSE

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Comfortable rooms front and back (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 452.

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To let first floor furnished room with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Also one attic room. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET: With board, flat of three rooms in detached house facing south, Western district, modern bathrooms, telephone, etc. Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET: A nice airy well-furnished single bedroom with good board and attendance. \$70.00. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

19005

TO LET: Near Bund, a good double bedroom, bathroom attached, excellent board and attendance. Lift and phone. Terms \$150 for two. Apply to Box 247, THE CHINA PRESS.

19003

TO LET: Central, furnished room with balcony overlooking The Bund. For gentleman, without board. Apply to Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS.

19021 A.18.

TO LET: Well-furnished room on 1st floor, with bathroom and balcony in British home. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

18993 A.18.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: Small furnished house preferably with garden, Western district or French town. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

19025 A.18.

YOUNG American couple wants 4 or 5 room unfurnished house at once. Desire modern bathroom. Will pay Tals 75 or less. Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS.

19123 A.18.

WANTED: A foreign fashioned house having four or more bedrooms for a Chinese family. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.

18994 A.21.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: Furnished room with board for two. Central or Western district. State terms to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

19026 A.20.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: A nurse or traveling amah to help take care of infant going to America. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

19012 A.20.

WANTED: First class female stenographer for Tientsin Office. Good salary. Please apply, giving copies of testimonials and experience, to Box 241, THE CHINA PRESS.

18997 A.18.

REPORTER WANTED for Local Morning Paper. Knowledge of shorthand preferable, but not essential. Must be experienced. Replies to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.

18981 A.18.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED commercial traveller wants to take up the sale of goods in Tientsin and Peking. Exclusive rights desirable. Best references and guarantee if necessary. Reply to Room No. 51, Kalee Hotel.

19029 A.20.

WELL-EDUCATED Chinese, excellent in English, typewriting and note-taking from dictation, seeks position as correspondent, secretary or teacher. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

19001

POSITION OF EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY wanted by a LIVE-WIRE CHINESE of middle age having intimate knowledge of Shipping, Customs, Banking, Insurance, Exporting and Importing. Is author of a widely-known work on these subjects (in English). Knows Chinese business methods, the handling of agents, advertising and selling schemes. Speaks several current native dialects. Has organizing, administrative and executive abilities. At present holding position of \$4,000 p.a. Apply to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.

19020 A.20.

POSITION WANTED: By young business man (Neutral) English, French, Dutch languages. Good experience. References and security. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

19011 A.20.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Motor Car. Buick six cylinder, used six months. Reasonable price. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

19031 A.22.

WANTED: High power sporting rifle, medium caliber, Winchester or Marlin preferred, non-automatic. At least 200 cartridges must go with gun. Reply, giving full particulars as to make and model of rifle, caliber, etc., and how many cartridges. Apply to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS.

19024 A.24.

WANTED: 22 caliber long rifle cartridges. Willing to pay good price for same. Any number up to 1,500. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

19024 A.24.

FOR SALE: Practically new "Racycle" bicycle. Full equipment, including cyclometer and extra strong parcel carrier. Puncture proof tyres. Can be seen forenoon at 58 Baikal Road, Wayside. A rare bargain.

18996 A.18.

FOR SALE: Oliver typewriter No. 10, practically new and in perfect condition. Price Tls. 110. Apply to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.

19015 A.23.

CODES for sale: Concern closing business offers two sets. A.B.C. 5th, W.U., Liebers and Bentley's. All as new. Apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

19010 A.18.

WANTED: Motor-cycle with or without side-car also small two seater car. Reply to Box 245, THE CHINA PRESS.

19002 A.18.

FOR SALE: American wardrobe trunk. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

19004 A.18.

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

18990

FOR SALE: Victoria with Russian horse, in splendid condition. For further particulars apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

18927 A.25.

How Lady Diana Manners Entrapped Count Minotto

Unwittingly the Son-in-Law of Swift, the Chicago Beef King, Was Lured Into the Hands of the Secret Service by the Demure Little English Beauty and Is Now Confined as a Dangerous Enemy Alien



Lady Diana Manners, the Titled English Beauty Whose Cabled Request for Information Concerning a Friend Captured by the Germans, and Whose Letters of Thanks for Getting It, Furnished the Government Spy Hunters Their Tip to Investigate Count Giacomo Minotto.

WHEN Count Giacomo Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, the Chicago multi-millionaire meat packer, sped a few days ago on his way to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, there to be interned as an alien enemy for the duration of the war, his thoughts concerning resourceful Lady Diana Manners, noted English beauty, must have been interesting ones indeed.

For if the Count had not answered promptly an apparently innocent appeal from Lady Diana Manners, daughter of the Duke of Rutland, and had not impulsively given her information which he thought would sooth a maiden's anxious heart, he would most probably still be at liberty and enjoying life as the husband of one of America's richest heiresses.

Thus is gallantry often but a decoy for fate sinking along behind with a black-jack and a pair of brass knuckles, and thus it is proved that the ancient and honorable doctrine of "noblesse oblige" is filled with high explosives for its handlers.

Incidentally the episode has revealed a very pathetic romance in the life of Lady Diana. This brilliant court beauty, once the centre of English fashionable life, paints herself as heartbroken. She asks pathetically for news of a friend, evidently a dear friend, only to find that he is a prisoner of the Germans, at the point of death.

The correspondence and the revelations that led to the internment of Count Minotto were brought to light through the action of Mrs. Chauncey Eldridge, of New York, who made charges of pro-German activities against the Count to the United States. She charged that he kept in communication with Germany by cable and that while in Rio de Janeiro he had shown her cables and letters concerning Lady Diana to indicate that he was communicating with Prince Liechowski, the former German Ambassador in London in behalf of Lady Manners. Mrs. Eldridge did not know the contents of the cable. Evidently the Count had a kindly, expansive heart that could not help confiding in a lady.

The testimony of Mrs. Eldridge was robbed of some of its sting when Count Minotto, by permission of Lady Diana, produced the cables and letters.

Lady Diana Manners first cabled to Count Minotto: "Please cable Princess Liechowski to find out for me the whereabouts of Major H. C. Johnston, who has been fatally wounded, and not been found; must be apparently a prisoner. Do all you can for me. Eternal gratitude.

(Signed) "DIANA MANNERS."

Count Minotto thereupon cabled Princess Liechowski at Berlin, but received no reply. He sought the aid of Count von Bernstorff in Washington, but was coldly rebuffed. He then cabled other friends in Germany who informed him that they had located Major Johnston in a field hospital back of the German lines, where he was held as a wounded prisoner.

When found Major Johnston had but a few hours to live. Count Minotto's warm heart asserted itself more and he sent the dying officer the following cable on his own initiative, signing the name of Lady Diana himself:

"Lady Diana Manners sends her best wishes and her kindest thoughts.

(Signed) "DIANA MANNERS."

The cable reached the Major two hours

before he died. He was conscious, read it, and his last conscious words formed the dictated cable in answer to Lady Diana. As this was the property of Lady Diana, Count Minotto gallantly declined to divulge the contents of the reply and counsel for the United States Government as gallantly declined to press him for it.

Lady Diana Manners, after receiving the death-cable from Major Johnston, cabled the following to Minotto:

"Infinite thanks for endless trouble and sympathy. Shall never forget. Am writing.

(Signed) "DIANA MANNERS,"

Oct. 22, 1914.

At the same time she wrote the Count a letter, giving a remarkable picture of a bereaved girl's sufferings in war time. The letter follows:

October 22, 1914.

"My Dear Minotto:

"I do not know how I shall ever thank you for your trouble and sympathy and great goodness. People are wonderful, and you among the best. It is an awful story and only one in a million. England is very black, and every heart is very sad, but a great many together can suffer with more fortitude than if one feels singled out for the calamities. There is no one left at the front of my friends now. They are all killed, but next week a lot more go, and then the anxiety begins again. I go into a hospital tomorrow for three months, preparatory for trying to get to France with a small staff of nurses and doctors, but it is difficult to manage, although such enterprises are required in the extreme. But money is as scarce as miracles, and that is the foundation of any scheme. I am so frightened in the hospitals.

"I wake up in the hospital at night trembling, frightened by sights and loneliness and squalid jobs, but it is better than knitting socks, which every woman you see here does incessantly. Isn't my spelling funny? Do forgive. I never write in consequence, but you have been so wonderful that I must thank you. Yours,

"DIANA MANNERS."

Alas! it had never occurred to the Count that an ability to get information from high circles in Germany, combined with a soft heart and a confiding nature, might get him into serious trouble with the United States Government. But so it happened.

Let us look for a moment at the actors in this war drama that has left husbandless temporarily Mr. Swift's daughter.

Count Giacomo Minotto is the son of Count Demetrius Minotto, of Venice. The Minottos are among the oldest and most distinguished families of the Venetian Republic. In 127 they built the famous church of St. Cecilia and in 128 the San Cassiano. Two of their women were wives of Doges—one the Dogressa Enrico Dandolo e Saba, the other the Dogressa Pietro Ziani.

Count Giacomo left London, where he had been well received in aristocratic circles, in August, 1914, a few days after the outbreak of the war. While in New York late in 1916 he met Miss Swift, here on a short visit. There was a rapid fire wooing. In two weeks they were engaged; in two months married.

There is no more patriotic American than Mr. Louis F. Swift, none who is doing better work for the country. The Count's title did not appeal to him, and, at his father-in-law's suggestion, it is said, Minotto took out his first papers as the initial step in making himself over into a plain American citizen.

The Minottos divided their time between



The Countess Minotto, Daughter of Mr. Swift, Whose International Romance Has Been So Sadly Interrupted by Lady Diana's Letters

Chicago and Roslyn, one of the suburbs of New York City, where Papa Swift's money had secured for them a wonderful estate. A baby came to sweeten the union, and in these happy days the Count, if he felt an ominous eye upon him, showed no signs of it, nor did he, it would seem, give any thought to the appeal which had come to him from the Lady Diana back in 1914, although he kept, it would seem, the letter in which she thanked him for his prompt response to her query.

Lady Diana Manners is the youngest daughter of the Duke of Rutland and one of the most picturesque trio of sisters in English society. Her older sister, Marjorie, is married to the Marquis of Anglesey and her other sister, Violet, to the heir of the Earl of Wemyss.

Before the war Lady Diana was the central figure in all the smartest social entertainments. When she appeared as "Diana with Her Bow" at an exhibition of tableaux every man wanted to be shot. Artists struggled for the privilege of painting her. Fashions obeyed her command. She is now twenty-six years old, and it has been quite a mystery in society why such a supremely attractive young woman should remain disengaged so long.

This mystery has, to some extent, been solved by the correspondence and the touching romance that has been so strangely brought to light by the United States Government.

Of course, up until the time that this country declared war upon Germany, the Count was safe as long as he was in this neutral country.

Investigation started by the United States Government after Mrs. Eldridge made her complaint revealed many suspicious facts about the Count's career. Although of Italian family, it was found that he was born in Berlin, that his mother was German and that he had loudly declared before the United States entered the war that his sympathies were entirely German.

The evidence which was brought to light concerning the activities and connections of the Italian Count was gathered by the Bureau of Naval Intelligence and by agents of the State and Treasury departments. The Treasury agents established the Count's connection in New York with the



Lady Diana Manners, the Heroine of This War Romance, and Her Equally Admired Older Sister, Lady Marjorie Manners, Now the Marchioness of Anglesey. The Left-Hand Figure Is Lady Diana

Deutsche Bank. He claims Italian citizenship and has taken out first papers here.

The evidence showed that Count Minotto was an intimate of the German Embassy in England prior to the war and left that country for the United States in August, 1914, in circumstances which caused suspicion that he did so as a secret agent of Germany.

In October, 1914, the Count expressed himself as pro-German, and while in Argentina and Brazil he was closely associated with German officials, notably Count

Luxburg, German envoy at Buenos Ayres, of "spurious versenk" fame.

Count von Bernstorff, then German Ambassador here, gave Minotto letters of introduction.

Soon after coming to America, Count Minotto was employed by the Guaranty Trust Company and then the Equitable Trust Company, both of New York. For the former he was in South America in 1915 and again in 1916. He was recalled by the Guaranty Trust Company in 1915 for not following instructions given him

Count Giacomo Minotto, Son-in-Law of Millionaire Packer Louis Swift of Chicago, Who Has Just Been Interned for the Duration of the War as an Alien Enemy.

regarding a business matter, although it was charged at the time that it was on account of his pro-Germanism. The same company recalled him from a second trip because it became convinced that his German associations in South America were likely to be injurious to the bank's standing and interests.

While in South America, the Count was associated also with M. and Mme. Caillaux. M. Caillaux is now under arrest for treason in France.

Count Minotto's intimate friends in the United States included Baron von Seebeck and Fritz Kuhn now interned as alien enemies. He was intimate also with Timmerscheidt, the German banker at New York who killed when investigated for pro-German sympathies.

After the entrance of the United States into the war, the Count attempted to secure a position with the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, after failing to get one in the War Department. Without succeeding, he is said to have stated that he was in such a position. The evidence also shows that Count Minotto in 1916, although receiving a small salary, kept a private office over the garage of his Long Island house at which he and his secretary, Bausch—worked secretly of afternoons. At one time the Count boasted of being able to get wireless messages into and out of Germany at will.

Considering the Count's birthplace, and the doubtful sentiments he was alleged to have uttered at an earlier period, the United States Government decided that the only safe course was to intern him.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Swift, as well as for his daughter. As has been said, the famous packer's patriotic work has been prodigious. Beside that his other daughter, Mrs. Bessie Swift Fernald, is working as a Red Cross nurse in France; his son Harold is just home from service there, and all of his male relatives who could get into active war service are in it.

There is one comforting thought in the whole matter, however. There is no suspicion of the Count having been a spy. If the efforts to have Minotto deported had succeeded then he would have been in a very serious plight, indeed, the viewpoint abroad upon such activities being not so kindly as ours. In denying this claim, Assistant Secretary Post wrote:

"While the record would make a prima facie case of pro-German sympathy prior to the entrance of Italy into the war, and of intimate associations with Germans both before and during the war, it discloses nothing indicative of a disposition on this alien's part to subvert any pro-German sympathy he may have had by violating our neutrality laws. None of the suspicions upon which this proceeding rests is sufficiently supported by proof to sustain a warrant of deportation under the Immigration Law."

How long the Count will have to spend in confinement upon the truth of Kipling's remark that "the female of the species is more deadly than the male" will depend, of course, upon how long the war lasts.

Draped Dresser

And Even the
Hats Have the
Smart Touch
That Gives Them
Added Grace



Even the Fashionable Hat Has Its Veil Drapery.

An Example of Voluminous Skirt Folds Caught Up Irregularly at the Back to Shorten the Train.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

GRACEFUL drapery is a feature of mid-Summer frocks. The liking for drapery has extended even to hats. Casual observation of hats shows that they are constructed, so to speak, upon a plot of drapery. Even tiny turbans give the impression of having been draped, albeit tightly, in shawl-like effect, upon a miniature scale. Enhancing this effect, a short shawl hangs from the back or side of the turban. The hats of more elaborate type are draped with veils.

Two gowns pictured on this page illustrate the two favorite methods of drapery. The dinner gown of paler shade has a voluminous skirt of satin. The folds are closely gathered upon a high belt. The folds hang full and straight at the sides, but are caught up slightly and at irregular but graceful intervals at the back, shortening the train.

Let me invite your attention to distinctive touches on the gown, the facing of dark velvet, the wide, crushed girde, with its unique pendant, the scarf-like drapery of the pale chiffon, with its sparse dark dots, about the arms and shoulders.

The second robe, at first glance simpler, is yet an example of simple elegance. The draped skirt is of dark crepe material. It is an illustration of the other style of drapery which is characterized by what may be termed a sidewise tendency. It is a style for the slender figure, for side drapery inexorably tends to make the figure seem broader. It shows the material to great advantage. The skirt here shown has a half tunic. In other words, it is attached to a high belt. Over the first skirt the half tunic is laid in full, broad folds, straight at the front and back and draped to a longer, hem-reaching point at the sides. The upper bodice is rather simply formed of light crepe, with close half length sleeves and a girde reaching to the bust. Flat silk folds finish the sleeves and the neck of the low corsage. Ribbon embroidery is applied upon the front of the bodice.

A compromise, made for the plump woman, particularly the

short one, is to gather the skirt with apparent fulness at the belt line and to arrange the drapery in long, scarf-like effect. I recall one that went forth last week for the expression and adornment of a fashionable matron who has but just turned the corner into the forties. It was of dull green and dull rose voile.

Because she is built upon ample plan she was too discreet to choose the larger patterns that might fall to the lot of the slimmer type. The small flowers, of inconspicuous size and shade, blended so graciously into each other that it would require a microscope to detect the line of jointure.

This was the foundation of an afternoon gown, which was cut coolly low and wide at the neck. But because slight as was the floral design, it might tend to an apparent broadening of her figure, the license of combination of two colors in the present mode was enlisted. Around the neck and falling over the shoulders to the hem was a scarf of sage green voile. Attached to its ends and reaching the edge of the gown's hem was a handsome trimming of silk fringe of the same shade as the voile. The back breadth from neck to hem was of the green voile. The object of "cutting the figure," to use a couturiere's phrase—that is, of mercifully narrowing it—is thus accomplished. Relief from the monotony of the flowered voile was also thus secured. The purpose of the third, or scarf-like, style of drapery was served.

The Sidewise Drapery That Is Worn by All to Whom It Is Becoming, Calosly Tall, Slender Figures.



AUTOMOBILES



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1918

MAXWELL TRUCK MAKES GREAT MILEAGE RECORD

Has Already Run 10,000 Miles Without Repairs Or Replacements

New York, June 30.—The Maxwell Three-A truck—the world's champion truck for certified performance records—which left New York City last December on the first truck performance demonstration ever carried out with an American Automobile Association sanction applying to the run, has reached San Francisco. The truck now has unwound upward of 10,000 miles of heavy duty running, but it still is going exactly as it left the Maxwell factories.

The telegram to Harry J. De Bear, manager of the New York branch of the Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation, reads:

"Your New York demonstration of the truck has proved to be the most complete performance test the Pacific Coast has ever seen, despite the fact that out here in the mountains is generally conceded to be the home of the performance test. Automobile following admits your Maxwell truck record, sent out here from the Atlantic side of the country, surpasses anything ever accomplished out here."

"The most satisfying factor of this, to me," Mr. De Bear said yesterday, "is that the truck keeps on going so far without repair and without replacements. This is the finest substantiation I have ever known of the durability and mechanical reliability of our trucks."

"This truck, now across the continent in San Francisco, was run from here to Jacksonville, Fla., and return in the worst of last winter's weather conditions, carrying a ton load all the way."

The truck is to go on up the West coast, Mr. De Bear asserts, to Portland and Seattle. It negotiates three or four mountains every day on the Pacific Coast, he says, and has half a dozen more ranges to cross.

Parke C. West of the Maxwell factories, who arranged for the truck's A. A. A. performance test and supervised its run to Florida and return last winter, is with the car on the Pacific Coast.

Even The 'Bos' Appreciate Comfort Of The Packard

The fine sense of appreciation of J. Footsore Finnegan—and other peevish birds of the bumper—is proverbial. Rarely does he enjoy the hospitality of some absent host without leaving a note expressing his gratitude. And invariably that is about all he does leave. Witness this incident reported from the salubrious Pacific Slope:

A Packard brougham was shipped to Earle C. Anthony, the Los Angeles dealer, in a closed freight car containing other merchandise, including three hoboes. And it may be assumed that when three hoboes find themselves traveling across country with a luxurious passenger car they are not going to spend their sleeping hours on a shipment of horse shoes or drain tiles. In this case they didn't. When the car was unveiled at Los Angeles it was very evident that the sartorial derelicts

had used it for a traveling hotel. And as is customary with certain hotel guests, they annexed all movable articles, such as interior fittings for later use. But they left the usual note. It read:

"Packard Motor Car Co.: 'We have just had a delightful demonstration ride in your lovely Packard limousine, and we are delighted with it. While it is true we did not see much scenery, the sides of the box car preventing, the vehicle rode very smoothly, with an unsurpassed degree of comfort, and the next automobile we buy will surely be a Packard. There is just one request we would like to make, and that is, that in the future your company build your limousines about six feet longer, as we found considerable difficulty in three of us sleeping comfortably in this bed at one time. (Signed) 'A Packard Tourist.'"

How Not To Get A Driver's License

Note.—Some of the written answers made by New York women applicants for a license to drive a car will explain why many of these applicants have to take several examinations before they get the required 70 percent. Here are a few bona fide answers:

Q.—If your brakes fail to work going down hill, what should you do?

A.—Jump out and throw a stone under the wheel.

Q.—Why must you keep grease and oil off the brakes?

A.—Because it gets your hands dirty.

Q.—What is the office of the spark plug?

A.—The office of the spark plug is the office where it is made or sold.

Q.—Which side of a car going in the same direction must you pass?

A.—Always pass on the safest side.

Q.—If your engine is stalled on a

car track what would you do?

A.—Telephone my husband to come and fix it.

Q.—How far must you stop from a fire hydrant?

A.—Far enough not to scratch the varnish.

Q.—What is the speed limit (a) in the city, (b) in the country, (c) going around a corner, (d) going past a school?

A.—Not over forty miles per hour in city, but slower in the country because the roads are bad. Faster around a corner so the momentum won't tip you over. Blow your horn past a school.

Q.—What is the proper thing to do when your car skids?

A.—Wait until it stops before going.

Q.—If your engine stalls going up hill what do you do?

A.—Try and start it.

Q.—In letting the car stand, which side should be next to the curbing?

A.—The side that is nearest the sidewalk.

Q.—What should you do if the steering gear broke?

A.—Go to the nearest garage and have the man fix it.

Q.—Which has the right of way a car on a main thoroughfare or a car on a bisecting street, when they approach?

A.—The one that gets there first.

Q.—What is the proper precaution to take when backing your car?

A.—Reverse your engine.

Q.—What is the accelerator?

A.—The name of something that has something to do with something inside of the car.

Q.—What is the charging indicator?

A.—Your bill for garage, gas and oil.

Q.—What is the first rule of the road?

A.—Don't run into anything.

Q.—Where should you have your license numbers?

A.—On your car.

Q.—What is meant by "short circuit"?

A.—Going around the shortest way.

Q.—When the batteries run out, what must you do?

A.—Get them back or get new ones.

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A.—Get them back or get new ones.

to see if it is just good enough to do, but to make sure it is so good that it cannot fail to give proper service.

GASOLINE SITUATION IN U. S.

Conservation Urged, But Production Has Been Ample For All Needs

Among the points emphasized at the recent meeting of dealers in New York was the necessity of reasonable conservation of gasoline. No indications of any curtailment for general motor use have yet been made, but W. Champlain Robinson, Director of Oil Conservation for the Fuel Administration, plans to co-operate with the motor car industry and National Petroleum War Service Committee in determining the most satisfactory method of gasoline conservation.

At present there are no discouraging outlooks regarding the supply. In 1917 the producing of gasoline

was 55,000,000 barrels of forty-two gallons each, equivalent to 2,720,000,000 gallons. During the first quarter of this year the production was 17,384,000 barrels, as compared with 13,709,000 barrels for the same period of 1917. On April 1 there were 12,500,000 barrels of gasoline in storage.

It is expected that conservation by

the public will render Government action unnecessary.

Transportation troubles and increased needs of the armies in Europe make conservation of gasoline during the next three or four months, when consumption is at the highest point, necessary; otherwise, the situation is unchanged. Thus far, there has been more than enough gasoline to meet all requirements.

HERE IS THE THREE FILED RIFLES TRADE MARK FOUND ON ALL GENUINE

B.S.A. BICYCLES

"Perfect in Every Part."

Manufactured by The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd., Birmingham, England.

Makes of the renowned

B.S.A. Motor Bicycles

FOR SOLO AND SIDECAR.

Agents for Shanghai:—
Dong Chong Bicycle Co.,
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KING "8"

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AGENTS

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.



Use Of Trucks To Force Road Building In U. S.

Concrete Roads Must Inevitably Be Adapted To Stand Heavy Traffic

New York, June 30.—Road building will soon be one of the greatest industries of America. Macadam roads have been demonstrated impractical under the heavy stress of freight hauling by motor truck during the war, and concrete roads must inevitably be adopted. In New Jersey where freight haulage companies have connected New York and Philadelphia with a line of trucks running night and day, concrete roads are now being constructed along the main line of travel following instructions of Gen. Goethals, under whose auspices New Jersey is going to emerge with a really wonderful system of unwearyable roads. The action of New Jersey must be followed by every other State, and as the old-style macadam roads give out completely they are certain to be replaced with concrete which is the only roadway that will really stand, as has been shown in Wayne County, Mich., where the increased motor truck traffic has had no effect upon the roads at all. The truck is going to be more and more important to the business world of America as the war goes on for truck traffic is going to keep the wheels of business moving, is going to make possible uninterrupted business, in fact. With millions of soldiers in Europe, American railroads are going to have more and more work thrust upon them to maintain the even transportation of supplies to shipping points from every part of America. Business must use the truck. Every truck possible to manufacture will be useful, and the more that are made the better times every one is going to enjoy in business. Roads must follow the growth of the truck business, and must be constructed in keeping with the importance of the truck to our business life.

Following the extension of the use of motor trucks for overland travel in the endeavor to relieve the railroads of the burden of strenuous wartime traffic, under which they have been laboring, it is but natural that the question of highway maintenance should come up for attention at this time.

It is now conceded that much has been done through the use of motor propelled vehicles over the through connected highways of the country for the purposes mentioned above. Literally thousands of heavy motor trucks are now upon the road, materially speeding up the delivery of wartime necessities. The Lincoln Highway, particularly in the Eastern

States, has proved its high value over and over again; other trunk highways have also been called upon to carry an exceptional burden of this freight traffic.

This movement has all been carried on with the absolute approval of the Federal Government, and more, through the activities of the Highway Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense, a further extension of this use of our public highways is being urged.

Under this constant flow of traffic the Lincoln Highway, and certain other roads in the east, are rapidly breaking down, the road surface rapidly disintegrating under the pressure of the driving wheels of the massive trucks. Up to the time when truck trains were started over the roads, the Lincoln Highway in its entirety across the State of Pennsylvania, was a veritable boulevard; its surface was, in the main, macadam; the road was the pride of the State of Pennsylvania; large sums were expended in its careful maintenance—expended by the State, and the highway well served its purpose in carrying local and tourist traffic in relatively light vehicles. Similar conditions applied along the Lincoln Highway in New Jersey.

The argument is advanced at this time that, despite the inclination of local authorities to do everything within their power in a patriotic endeavor to further wartime interests, it is scarcely fair to expect the county and State authorities to maintain such main traveled routes as the Lincoln Highway, in their pre-war condition, under the heavy traffic of constantly moving Government vehicles. Government aid is solicited to keep the roads at their best.

So persistent have become complaints to Congress that the highways of the country have been badly damaged by motor truck traffic that some members, especially those serving on committee's dealing with the Nation's financial affairs, are making a thorough study to determine how the situation can best be met. As a result it is expected that Congress will soon receive requests to make appropriations running into the millions. The House Committee on Ways and Means has already given some consideration concerning aid to be given the States in road improvement. It is but reasonable to expect that the Federal Government will take such steps as are necessary for an equitable apportionment of the burden of expense of maintaining such important routes of travel as the Lincoln Highway.

Italy's Motor Exports Increase During War

Official statistics do not usually form very attractive reading; but those just issued by the Italian Ministry of Finance are of more than ordinary interest by reason of the proof they furnish of the enormous growth of the Italian motor export business under war conditions.

For the year 1917, ending December 31, Italy exported 8,734 motor vehicles—both lorries and touring

cars—having a value of 114,978,895 liras. This is by far the highest figure for motor exports attained by Italy in any one year, and is nearly double the value of the exports in 1915.

Imports of motor vehicles have gradually declined, the total value for 1917 being only 1,389,900 liras. This value represents 25 motor lorries and 261 touring cars. In 1915 the value of Italian motor imports was just over six million liras, and the number of cars and lorries imported was 454. The following are the detailed statistics for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917:

Automobile Exports From Italy (12 months ending December 31, 1917.)

Year	Lorries No.	Value in Liras	Cars No.	Value in Liras	Total No.	Value in Liras
1915	2286	35,839,400	2,485	27,550,575	4,771	63,389,975
1916	5439	74,662,190	324	9,369,150	5,463	84,031,340
1917	8032	103,139,140	702	11,839,665	8,734	114,978,895

Automobile Imports Into Italy (12 months ending December 31, 1917.)

Year	Lorries No.	Value in Liras	Cars No.	Value in Liras	Total No.	Value in Liras
1915	15	137,300	468	5,978,660	484	6,115,960
1916	10	105,000	314	2,523,527	324	2,628,527
1917	25	72,200	236	1,317,700	261	1,389,900

U.S. Army Adopts Standardised Truck

The three-ton army transport truck, known as the Class B standardised truck, has been officially adopted by Secretary of War Baker as the heavy haulage truck for use by the army. It was formally adopted after a series of tests for

power and fuel consumption in competition with many standard trucks from different manufacturers, most of whom have supplied their special makes to the Government.

This action by the War Department is an effective answer to the opposition expressed by some truck manufacturers against the adoption of the standardised make. Over 15,000 of the Class B truck, which was



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LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS, TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS

of well-known

French, British and American makes.

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(opposite French Fire Station)

Tel. Central 402

Sole distributors of R. N. C. tires

designed and tried out successfully last summer, have been ordered, and over 3,000 have been delivered.

LEARN AUTOS IN A WEEK

The hurried demand for men who understand the operation and care of the automobile to supply war needs as well as for replacing men drafted, has brought about intensive training whereby a man may learn to run and to care for an auto, including the ordinary engine repair, in about a week. A course which occupies eight days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, is now in operation at the West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, New York City, starting recently with classes of ten men each. Enrollment indicates that three more classes will start immediately the first set finishes during the next week. Students are kept busy from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., except the hours for meals, and they are taught to take down and assemble the motors and other parts of the car, to locate troubles and repair them and generally to know all about an auto, including driving.

C.A.V. ELECTRIC STARTERS

Depress the plunger switch—the engine starts immediately. Let in the clutch and away you go. Could anything be easier?

Can be fitted to chassis without alteration to coachwork.



BRITISH made with BRITISH material by BRITISH labour on BRITISH soil

Write stating make and h.p. of car. Quotations by return.

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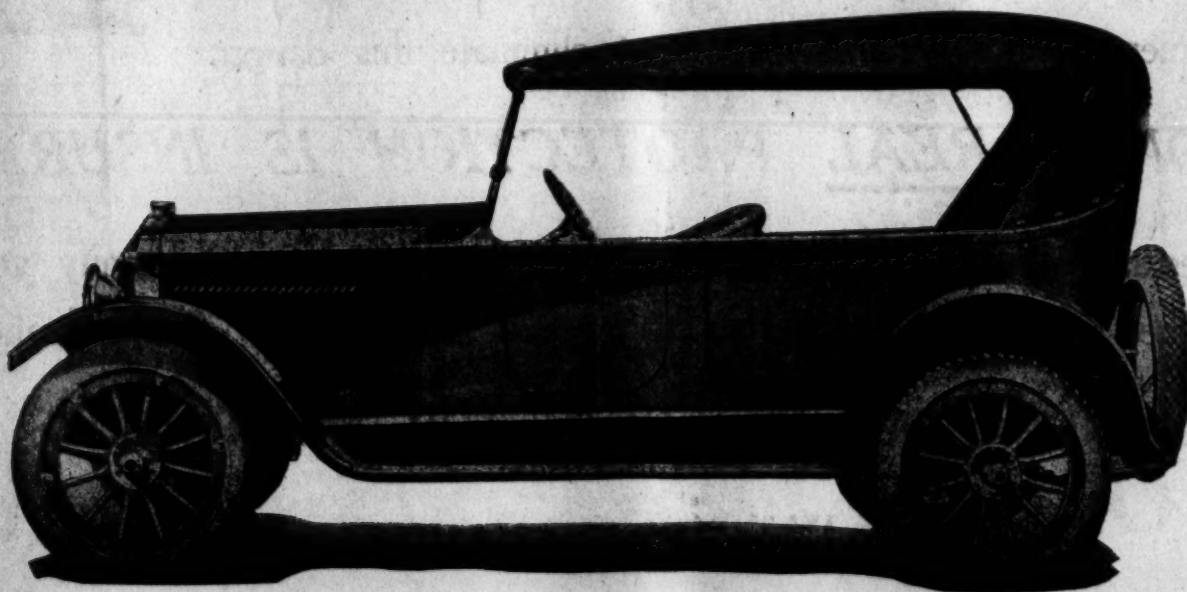
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SIX-CYLINDER

the perfect car for the fastidious owner who prefers a six-cylinder to a four-cylinder car.

Constructed on the principles of

Elegance, Smartness, Efficiency and Economy

For further particulars please apply to the Sole Agents

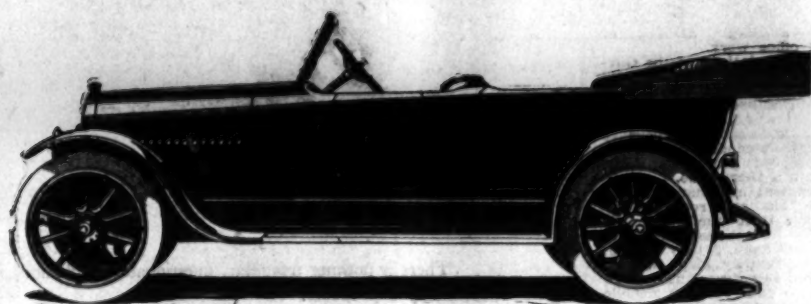
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THE ECONOMICAL SIX CYLINDER CAR

*The Car That People Want—
And Will Eventually Buy*
HUDSON SUPER-SIX



The Super-Six is the supreme car. No one questions its supremacy. By winning all the worth-while records, by its appearance and quality, it has become the largest-selling fine car in the world.

Thousands of new Hudsons are sold yearly. Last year the demand so far exceeded the supply, that many would-be purchasers were forced to take second-choice cars. This year the supply is even smaller.

GET YOUR SUPER-SIX NOW

Demonstrations on Application

DODGE & SEYMOUR (CHINA), LTD.

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Phone 322

PACKARD COMPLETE 1,000 LIBERTY MOTORS FOR U.S.

(Thousandth Engine For Fighters
Finished Just Year From Date
Government Got Plans)

The one thousandth Liberty airplane engine produced by the Packard Company was shipped from the factory just a year to a day from the sending to Washington of blue prints and parts which formed the start of the Liberty motor design.

The dispatching of the one thousandth engine was celebrated quietly but none the less exultantly by the men who within a year have had the successive responsibilities of producing the first Liberty engine by hand, the first Liberty engine to fly, the first Liberty engine made from tools designed for quantity output, and now their first thousand perfect-ed engines.

Among those who witnessed the crating of the motor for shipment was the young engineer who on May 29, 1917, took down to Washington a trunk, checked as personal baggage, which contained complete blue prints and an all steel-cylinder of an aviation engine. It was the design of this engine, representing at that time more than two years of development work, from which J. G. Vincent, the Packard chief engineer, and E. J. Hall evolved the design of the Liberty motor.

When Liberty engine No. 1,000 was completed, a telegram was sent by the two Liberty engine builders who are now in production to President Wilson and Secretary Baker, announcing with "solemn thankfulness" the completion of the first thousand. In reply, Secretary Baker wrote his congratulations, praising the "most commendable zeal and spirit with which this task has been accomplished."

Production of the Liberty engine is going forward with accelerating speed. To Packard Company, first to get into production, is turning out 35 a day. The Lincoln Motors is completing ten a day, with much larger output immediately in sight. The Ford Motor Company, which in the meantime has made thousands of the cylinders for both Packard and Lincoln, is on the eve of producing motors in quantity. The Marmon Company also is about to enter production.

Ask American Motor Owner To Curtail Service Calls

Dealers Endeavoring To Meet Government's Wishes In
Conserving Labor For Automobile Needs

That the automobile business is not a game, but a legitimate merchandising business, was one of the important points made clear by President F. W. A. Vesper of the National Automobile Dealers' Association in his talk before 150 dealers at a meeting held under the auspices of the New York Automobile Dealers' Association recently.

"The gamblers of an industry which developed so quickly that not even the most sanguine of its sponsors could realize its importance in the transportation problem of the world, and certainly did not foresee the possibilities of a gasoline motor in this world war any more than they foresaw the war, have long since either been relegated to the past or pushed aside as being entirely out of their sphere," said Charles M. Brown, President of the local Automobile Dealers' Association, in discussing the recommendations advised.

"The automobile dealer, representing the third largest industry, must therefore take his place and perform his duty in the war program," added Mr. Brown. "He is both willing and eager to co-operate with the Government in complying with the recommendations of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, but in so doing he must first overcome a certain amount of prejudice and public sentiment which has unfortunately followed the business from its inception, the idea having been early injected into the public mind that the automobile was more or less of a pleasure proposition."

"He must also have the co-operation of the public in following these recommendations to the end that every ounce of man power and material be conserved for the vigorous prosecution of the war."

These recommendations embody: First.—Unnecessary services requiring the use of mechanics whose services might be released and in many cases are already released through the draft and voluntary enlistment.

It is not the intention of the automobile dealers to avoid any responsibility with reference to the inspection and adjustment of the cars which they deliver, but there are many small adjustments necessary on account of wear and tear that can be made by the chauffeur and owner and thus make it possible for the dealers to reduce the number of mechanics in their shops in accordance with the Government's requirements.

Second.—Night, Sunday, and holiday service is chiefly occasioned by the use of cars for other than business purpose and is usually emergency service on the road. This can be curtailed by establishing emergency stations at centrally located garages in different parts of the city where owners requiring emergency attention, within a reasonable distance of the city, can get it. Owners are requested to co-operate in this movement, and when required

ing service after 6 p.m. or on Sundays or holiday to call the most convenient of these service stations for the necessary help, and in case it is anything that requires the attention of the maker of the car, the car would, under proper arrangement, be delivered to the shop where it belongs on the following morning. A uniform and reasonable charge for such emergency service would be established.

Third.—Education.—Every owner of an automobile should be properly informed regarding the operation of his car, thus eliminating the demand for unnecessary service. The owner should consider it his patriotic duty to make minor repairs to cars, tires, etc., and only call upon shops for assistance when the work is of a technical or special character.

Fourth.—Inasmuch as the Government has requested that all business be conducted as economically and efficiently as possible, and capital be kept in a liquid condition, many dealers throughout the country have established a cash basis for parts, repairs, material, and labor thus abandoning the credit department and eliminating a large amount of unnecessary office work.

These recommendations of the Government have already been adopted by dealers in Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Milwaukee, Denver, Kansas City, Cleveland, Atlanta, San Antonio, and Cincinnati. It is believed that these recommendations will be generally adopted throughout the country within a short time.

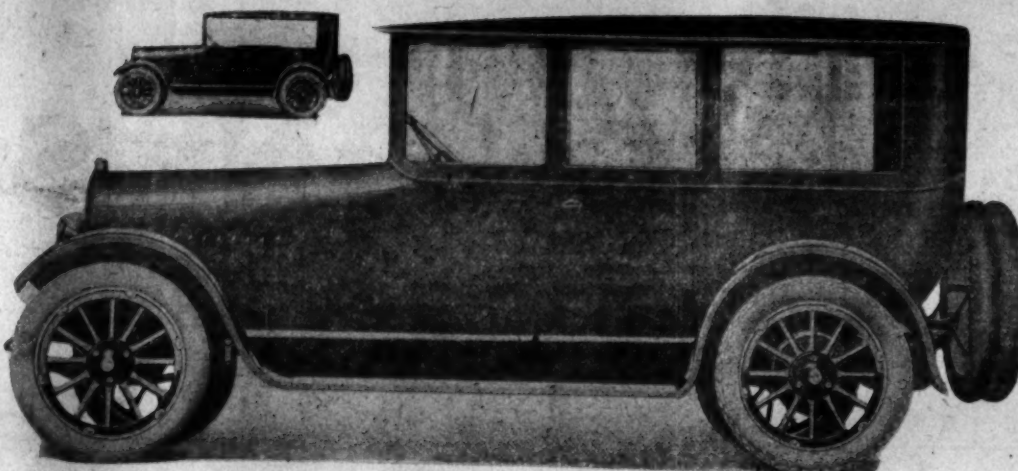
The Government has merely issued these instructions and recommendations, and left it to the automobile trade to adjust its business accordingly. On the other hand, if they are not carried out voluntarily steps will no doubt be taken to enforce them. It is, therefore, the duty of automobile owners to co-operate as far as possible with the automobile dealers in practicing various economies, as well as unnecessary use and wastage of gasoline, that there may be no restrictions imposed by the Government calling for motorless Sundays, holidays, etc.

"Many of the evils of the automobile business," explained Mr. Brown, "have been brought about by competition in the early days of the business, when such things as long and unnecessary demonstrations were offered, but now that the business has become more standardized, and there is a better understanding among the dealers, these things must be done away with; not with the idea of not giving every purchaser of an automobile his full and just measure of service, but rather impressing him with the fact that the automobile dealer has his own problems to work out in the war program, and must ask that the owners co-operate by asking for as little assistance as possible."



"The Car of no Regrets!"

KING EIGHT



SAFETY

There is nothing irregular, questionable or flamboyant about a King. It is correct, perfect in workmanship and eminently dependable.

With the approach of Autumn, the demand for closed cars will be evident. Then here is your opportunity. Investigate the King Eight in whatever way you desire. Give it every test. Then decide whether or not the King Eight is the acknowledged leader of all Eight-Cylinder automobiles.

The King Sedan is a marvel at the price. It comes fully equipped. It is fitted with five wire wheels and two extra tires go with it. It is upholstered with the finest gray worsted, and has a piquant charm of its own. The price the King is sold at makes it within the reach of every pocket. Inquire the price; it will surprise you!

Demonstration on request

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38 CANTON ROAD

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A Motor Car is Only as Good as its Insurance Policy

When accident or fire comes your loss is gauged by the amount of damage to your car. A car unprotected by Insurance which meets destruction is a total loss.

Are You Exposed to Total Loss?

Are you "covered" in the event of mishap?

XS POLICIES

relieve you of personal loss, liability and third party loss at a small cost annually. Make your car of definite value to yourself, by taking out an XS Policy.

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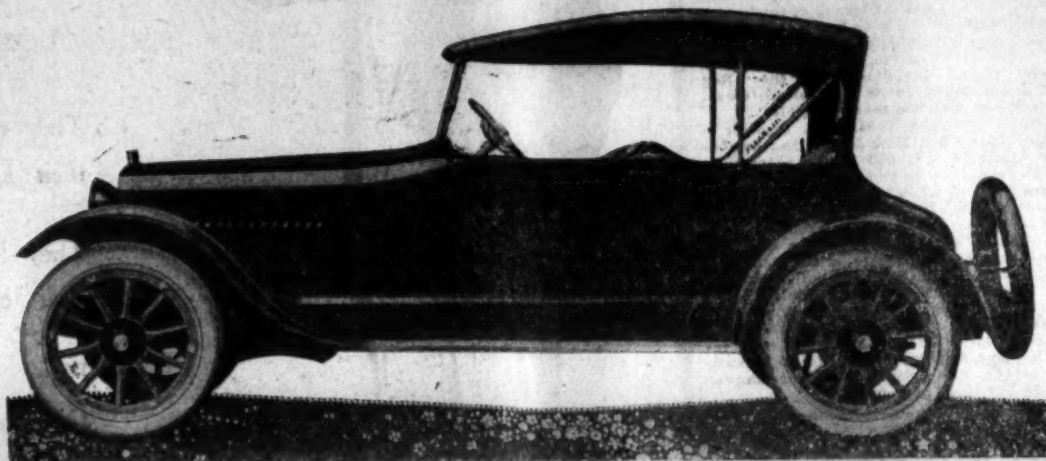
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The new CHANDLER SIX approaches the ultimate more nearly than any other American car on the market.

Combined with unusual reserve power and luxurious motor impulse is that economy which present day conditions demand.

In chassis and coach construction, too, this CHANDLER leaves nothing to be asked for.

Let us demonstrate

The Eastern Garage—Phones 1159 and 2711

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We also carry stocks of Hupmobiles,
Maxwells and Indian Motor Cycles

The Shanghai Garage Co.

DE PALMA A FAVORITE AS NEXT YEAR'S CHAMP

Italian Driver Shows Speed
And Generalship In His
Twin-Six Packard

That Ralph De Palma bids fair to be the champion automobile race driver of the year is the opinion of speed experts who saw him win the 100-mile Liberty handicap on the Cincinnati Speedway July 4.

The famous Italian's victory on Independence Day marked the second 100-mile event he has won in three starts this year. The first was at New York in the postponed Memorial Day races. At Chicago, spark plug troubles put him out of the running early in the race.

Thus the record now stands with De Palma having two 100-mile events to his credit this season and Chevrolet one. The next clash between these two great rivals promises to be a thriller.

Though De Palma did not win at Chicago, his Packard showed wonderful speed. It made the fastest lap during the 100-mile race, at better than 110 miles an hour. In addition to this honor it hung up as an added attraction the fastest lap ever made around that track, in 1:02:41, an average of 115.3 miles an hour. This broke the two-year old Chicago record established by De Resta, of 1:12.2 miles per hour, and establishes a new mark in this country over any track for cars of like piston displacement.

Track officials who have watched De Palma work out in practice say that his Packard Twin Six has made the two-mile circuit at the rate of 120 miles an hour. But De Palma is not relying on speed alone to win his races. Excessive speed is what tears tires to pieces in a short time. Thus it has been De Palma's problem to set a pace for himself that kept him in touch with the leaders and still save his tires for the final spurt to victory. He states that when the time comes to cut loose he knows he can rely on the reserve power of his Packard airplane motor. De Palma has a perfect tire record for this season's racing which he attributes in part to the design of his car plus the smooth action of his Twin Six engine. His latest victory at Cincinnati indicates that he has a car which matches his ability as a driver and that he has hit upon the right combination of speed and skill to beat the jinx which seems always hovering at his elbow.

WHEN JAIL LOOMS BRIGHT

Mr. Younghusband reach home late for dinner.

"I got caught for speeding on the way home," he explained rather sheepishly. "Have to appear to-morrow morning and get ten dollars or fifteen days."

Mrs. Younghusband fervently clasped two blistered little hands.

"What a providence!" she cried devoutly. "Take the fifteen days, John! The cook has just left!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

Thief Proof Device On New Reo Cars

Because of the number of thefts of automobiles there has been much activity on the part of motor car manufacturers to make their machines thief-proof. Manager James J. Hunt of the Reo Motor Car Company of New York, Inc., has just received several Reo cars equipped with a complete safety device.

"This device is an electric starter button so arranged that when it is pushed half way down it provides a place for a padlock to be slipped through which makes it impossible to start the car by the electric system, as the button must be pushed clear down to connect with the battery," says Mr. Hunt.

"Another feature is that when the car is in any gear, except neutral, it is impossible to push down on the starter button. This will do away with many accidents which occur by starting the car in low or reverse when the driver thinks it in neutral. When the starter button is locked half way down, which can be done only when the car is in neutral, it is impossible to put the machine in any gear without first removing the padlock.

"By this device, even though a thief might crank the car by hand, it would be impossible for him to get away with the machine as he could not throw it out of neutral. Another feature of the safety look is that the machine can be pushed forward or backward when it is locked. This is in compliance with the city laws."

Camp Auto Exchange Does Big Business

Automobile-owning officers of the 75th Division, National Army, in anticipation of leaving for France, faced the prospect of disposing of their cars at great sacrifices until H. A. Townsend, the Y. M. C. A. Educational Director, hearing of the dilemma, established a camp automobile exchange. In the first week he had on his list twenty-four cars for sale and the names of thirty-nine officers wishing to buy, and had sold nine automobiles. No charge was made, of course, the exchange being started in line with the Red Triangle's policy of "service wherever and whenever possible."

After the Y. M. C. A. Director at Camp Dix, New Jersey, had demonstrated the need of the automobile exchange he had established for the use of officer motorists, he was inundated by the articles which other officers wanted to exchange. He had listed everything from a pair of cavalier's spurs to a complete officers' mess equipment for twenty-eight men, including trench coats, boots, typewriters, a piano, a motor cycle, a .45 automatic, and toilet sets galore. The Y. M. C. A. man reported it would be wise to change the Red Triangle sign for that of the three golden balls.

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with the
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

80 Kinkiang Road; Tel. 70

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The success of Dunlop Tyres is due to their average good behaviour.

They lead a successful career because of their consistent conduct.

Every contented motorist is aware of this. Discontent, attending the service of your tyres, is finally dispelled by fitting Dunlops.

Have you seen the Dunlop
Pocket Tyre Tester?

DUNLOP

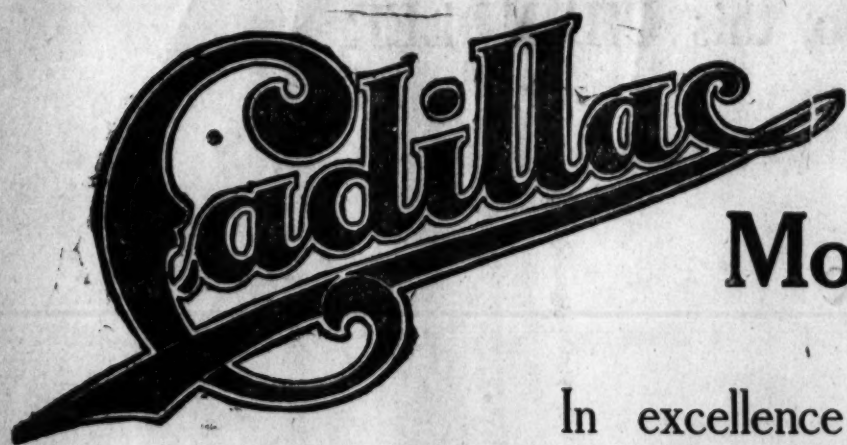
RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

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Sets The Standard Of Motor Ideals for the World

In excellence of motor performance, beauty and harmony of design and coachwork; in all the refinements of motor car construction, the Cadillac leads. The finish of the new

CADILLAC IMPERIAL

is an achievement even for Cadillac. We have just received a shipment. The Cadillac Imperial is a limousine revealing a type of motoring luxury which far surpasses the ordinary conception.

Have it demonstrated

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SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1918

POW-HATTAN CLUB AND S.C.G. DRAW

Rain Ruins Good Match; Ellis, Bhooora, Anderson and Thomson Bat Well

PARSEES DEFEAT CUSTOMS

Win By 7 Runs And Seven Wickets with R. Viggance And Karanjia Starring

The old, old story of a draw—was the result of the match between the Shanghai Cricket Club and the Powhattan Club on the Cricket Club's ground, but in fairness it must be admitted that the rain ruined the plot. After the Powhattan Club had put together the very respectable score of 204 for the loss of only 5 wickets, the club replied in a strong measure with 123 for 5 wickets.

The match was noteworthy for some excellent batting by Ellis and Bhooora for the Powhattanites and Anderson and Thomson for the Club.

Anderson played the game of his life for 75 and carried out his bat amidst great applause. He and Thomson put on 97 for the first wicket.

Ellis and Bhooora recorded a partnership of 104 for the second wicket of the visitors. Cooper and Hyndman also batted well.

The pitch got into so bad a condition, owing to the rain, that the game was called off at 3:15.

Full scores:

S. C. G.				
C. E. M. Thomson, b. Foster	25			
W. E. Anderson, not out	75			
G. S. B. Bhooora, b. Bhooora	4			
W. McCulloch, b. Foster	4			
J. M. Pearson, not out	9			
W. J. Monk, did not bat				
D. H. Cooke				
R. S. Campbell				
T. H. Pentecost				
R. Grimshaw				
J. E. Cameron				
Extras	9			

Total (for 5 wickets)..... 123

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. Vine	4	0	34	0
C. H. Bhooora	7	0	45	1
W. C. Foster	7	0	35	2
C. S. Peacock	3	0	20	0

Powhattan Club

J. J. Ellis, c. Pearson, b. Monk	40			
P. R. Hyndman, b. Grimshaw	23			
C. H. Bhooora, c. b. Monk	64			
H. J. Cooper, not out	29			
W. J. Haynes, b. Anderson	5			
C. E. Harber, not out	11			
S. Vine	did not bat			
W. C. Foster				
C. S. Peacock				
W. B. Kennett				
K. C. Ramsden				
Extras	26			

Total (for 5 wickets)..... 204

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. J. Monk	9	0	45	2
R. Grimshaw	9	1	60	1
G. S. B. Bhooora	2	0	21	1
T. H. Pentecost	4	0	29	1
W. E. Anderson	3	0	23	1

Parsee C. C. v. Customs R. C.

This match was played on the Parsee ground and resulted in an easy win for the home club by 7 runs and 7 wickets to spare. Skuse, Heron, Jenkins and Mellows contributed well to the Customs score of 75, but against Niah, Heron and Co. the Parsees easily hit off the runs before the rain came. Rutton Viggance played well for his 36 and Karanjia followed up his good bowling with a finely hit 25.

Full scores:

Customs R. C.				
W. Skuse, l.b.w., b. Bethina	12			
D. W. Heron, b. Karanjia	14			
G. B. Stormes, c. b. Bethina	4			
W. Naah, c. Viggance, b. Karanjia	3			
R. H. Ogden, b. Karanjia	0			
H. E. Wray, c. Dagl, b. Bethina	0			
E. M. Hynd, b. Karanjia	0			
T. Mellows, c. b. Ragi	14			
W. Jenkins, c. Dagl, b. Ragi	21			
R. E. McNeale, c. b. Ragi	1			
E. Clough, not out	4			
Extras	1			

Total..... 75

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. H. Ragi	5.3	2	17	3
K. D. Karanjia	11	0	34	4
C. B. Bethina	3	1	19	3
M. D. Dagl	2	0	8	0

Parsee C. C.

R. Viggance, b. Hynd	36			
K. C. Sarkari, b. Heron	0			
E. D. Damri, b. Naah	7			
D. K. Karanjia, not out	28			
C. B. Bethina, not out	4			
R. H. Ragi, did not bat				
B. D. Tals				
M. D. Dagl				
H. C. Umricar				
M. C. Charna				
H. Edajee				
Extras	10			

Total (for 5 wickets)..... 95

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. Naah	6	0	20	1
D. W. Heron	3	0	13	1
R. Ogden	4	0	30	0
E. Hynd	2	0	11	1
H. E. Wray	1	0	8	0

LUCK AS A FACTOR IN AUCTION BRIDGE

Wide Differences In The Scores Recorded In Knickerbocker Club Games

By An Expert

New York, June 22.—The season of duplicate auction that has just closed at the Knickerbocker Whist Club in New York has demonstrated one thing pretty clearly, and that is that the duplicate system does not eliminate the luck from the game to anything like the same extent it did in whist.

The reason for this seems to be the exaggeration of the defect common to all systems of duplicate which are not for teams of four. No pair are playing a match against their actual opponents at the table, but against another pair sitting at the same points of the compass at another table, who are opposed to players with whom neither set has anything to do. For example:

—Jones and Smith sitting N and S are playing a set of four deals against Green and Brown, and make 215 minus on the round, although they apparently got all there was out of the hands. The other pair out-bid them; that was all.

At another table Bates and Taylor sitting N and S play these four deals against Ruff and Dubb, and instead of being 215 minus they are 500 plus. Upon examination it is found that the difference is due entirely to the fact that Green and Brown bid the hands very differently from Ruff and Dubb, who are in the gift enterprise business.

One N and W pair score 215 plus, another 500 minus. The difference between the N and S scores at those two tables is therefore 815 against Jones and Smith, although neither of the N and S pairs had anything to do with it.

Looking at the scores on the blackboard, it would appear that Bates and Taylor were much the better players, but let us take a look at some of these hands and see whether it is due to good play or good luck.

H—K 5 7 4 2
C—J 4
D—A 10 2
S—9 8 4

H—J 10 3
C—10 9 7
D—Q 9 5 3
S—Q 6 5

H—A Q 9 5
C—K 8 6
D—K 8 6
S—K J 10 7 5 2

Z dealt and bid a spade, both A and Y passing. B bids four clubs and Z four spades. Again A and Y pass and B shifts to four no trumps. Z doubled, A and Y both passed.

Now here comes three elements of luck to favor the A and B pair. The first part of the luck is that the partner of the player who can go to four spades and double a no trumper has not the courage to go to five spades.

The second part of the luck is that Z does not know how to lead up to a no trumper. In the face of the fact that B must have a solid club suit and the ace of spades Z leads a spade.

Now for the third part of the luck. While B is running off his eight winning clubs Z gets down to the guarded king of diamonds, the best spade, and the lone ace of hearts. Y on the other side of the table, seeing dummy keep two cards of each red suit, keeps a spade to lead to his partner, the guarded king of hearts and the lone ace of diamonds. Y and Z should win.

The consequence was that when B led a small diamond to dummy's queen Z put on the king and Y had to win it with the ace. It does not matter what Y leads next Z must lose a diamond trick, so that B makes his contract, for no trumps doubled, and a game, with ace easy. Count this up and it will be found to net A and B 255 points.

Had Z led anything but the spade he would have set that no trumper for at least 400 points. Suppose he had led a small heart and on the fifth heart from Y had discarded the encouraging eight of diamonds. Unless B has thrown away three of his clubs so as to keep a guard to the jack of diamonds, he will be set for 500 instead of 400. That is to say his good fortune in having an untalented player to make the opening lead on the hand saved him just 155 points. B himself had nothing to do with this, yet he got the credit for it.

At another table, the bidding being about the same, except that Y carried the bid to five spades. A doubled. He knew that to bid no trumps his partner must have the spades stopped with the ace or king.

(Continued on Page 2)

INDOOR SPORTS



INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO A BALLAD
AS SUNG IN THE
"ORIGINAL FRENCH" BY
MISS TOOTIE SKIMEREE AT
THE UNEEDA CULTURE CLUB

At the Theaters

A travelogue showing scenes in the Arctic region and depicting the life of the Esquimaux will be screened at the Apollo Theater beginning Thursday evening. The series of films were photographed at great expense. Over 1,000 scenes, portraying the scenic grandeur of the Land of the Midnight Sun, will be shown.

At the Apollo tonight, an excellent program is announced headed by the Pathé Gold Rooster play, "The Spender," featuring George Robert, Alma Martin and Sam Ryan. The comedy, "A Game Old Knight," is one of Mack Sennett's best funny pictures and will draw heavy, Pathé's British Gazette will complete the bill.

Blanche Sweet will feature the Paramount film, "Unprotected," at the Victoria Theater this afternoon, tonight and tomorrow night. The picture is five reels.

At the Olympic Theater the management announces the five part Paramount, "The Man From Mexico," with John Barrymore. New comedies will also be screened.

Tonight and tomorrow night the International Vaudeville company, with Mlle. Argella, Mlle. Rieuse, Mr. George Roger, Smith and Bella Jackson and Los Yerar, will show at St. George's Cinema, Bubbling Well.

"Max Comes Across," a late film featuring Max Linder will be screened. Beginning tomorrow, the ninth and tenth episodes of "The Secret Kingdom" will head the Isis Theater program. Three comedies are on the program for the first of the week including the Triangle feature, "Her Candy Kid." The others are "The Ladder of Life" and "Tilly Works for a Living."

A company of Chinese acrobats and jugglers from Peking will perform during the intervals beginning Thursday night, when two episodes of the serial, "Troy of Hearts" will head the program.

Music for Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—At a Georgia Camp
2. Overture—La Gazza Ladra
3. Waltz—The Choristers... Phelps
4. Selection—The Yeomen of the Guard... Sullivan
5. Entire Act—Summer Dreams
6. Selection—The Quaker Girl

The Weather

Gloomy and unsettled today. The Maximum temperature yesterday was 95.6 and the minimum 75.2. The figures for the corresponding day last year being 88.6 and 68.8.

Shanghai Rowing Club Swimming Series

Final Standing of Competitors									
Competitor.	1 Length Handicap	2 Length Handicap	3 Length Handicap	4 Length Handicap	5 Length Handicap	6 Length Handicap	7 Length Handicap	8 Length Handicap	9 Length Handicap
E. G. Barnes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
E. A. Brodie	4	3	2	3	1	0	3	2	4
J. B. Brown	2	2	4	3	4	1	1	4	3
J. E. Bauld	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
J. L. Cowen, Jr.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A. E. Donald	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
P. R. Gabbott	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A. P. Goldman	2	3	1	3	1	4	3	1	10
J. H. Johns	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
K. A. Mansfield	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
E. T. Nash	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
T. C. G. Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
A. C. Scriven	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Smith Yates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
I. A. Zelenesky	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Gala heads will be swum off on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Tickets at \$1 for each night can be obtained from members and 50 percent of the net proceeds will be given to War Funds.

There will be a sweepstake, tickets \$1 each, on the eighth event—Blindfold Race—on the second night, all the profits to go to Allied War Funds.

Last year over \$600 was given to War Funds from the sweepstake. It is hoped this year to make it \$1,000.

Three Shanghai Championship events will be held: 100 yards, 440 yards, Throwing the Polo Ball. The gala will be held August 30 and 31.

Heinie Groh Deposits Batting King Merkle

Chicago, July 8.—Heinie Groh of Cincinnati, is the new batting leader of the National league, depositing Fred Merkle, the Chicago first baseman. Averages released Saturday give Groh a mark of .350, with Merkle trailing a point behind. Jake Daubert, the Brooklyn veteran, also is batting .349. Groh, fourth in the list a week ago, made ten hits in his last six games, including three doubles and two triples. The averages include games of Wednesday.

Max Carey of Pittsburgh, who is leading the base stealers, added seven to his credit, bringing his total to 24. Roush of Cincinnati, and O'Mara of Brooklyn are on even terms for honors in sacrifice hitting, with 18 each. Wyckland of Boston and Cruise of St. Louis, are tied in home run hitting, with five. George Burns of New York, the leading scorer, has registered 48 times.

Chicago, which is giving New York a see-saw fight for first place honors, leads the clubs in batting with an average of .273. The Giants, however, are on top in fielding with .971.

Leading batters for 30 or more games are: Groh, Cincinnati, .350; Merkle, Chicago, .349; Daubert, Brooklyn, .349; Smith, Boston, .341; Man, Chicago, .322; Williams, Philadelphia, .320; Paekert, Chicago, .317; Hollocher, Chicago, .311; Higbee, Pittsburgh, .302.

Ty Cobb is setting a merry clip in the American league. He has jumped from seventh to second place among the batters and has advanced into a tie for second place with Bobby Roth of Cleveland for stolen bases. He is six bases behind George Sisler of St. Louis, who is leading that department. The averages include games of Wednesday.

Cobb also is getting back to his old tricks in scoring runs. His daring has moved him up one run behind Harry Hooper of Boston, who leads in runs scored with 47. In the last five games Cobb has cracked out 17 hits, which included one triple and one double, and has a mark of .332, compared with .324 last week. This is four points lower than Sisler's mark. Cobb stole an even half dozen bases during the week and now has credit for 23. This mark is six behind Sisler, who is leading.

"Babe" Ruth of Boston, before leaving his club early in the week because of a reported misunderstanding with Mgr. Barrow, made two circuit drives and leads the home run hitters with 11. Chapman of Cleveland has acquired the lead among the sacrifice hitters with a mark of 22. New York leads in team batting with .259.

The leading batters who have played in 30 or more games are: Sisler, St. Louis, .346; Cobb, Detroit, .342; Baker, New York, .339; Ruth, Boston, .335; Burns, Philadelphia, .332; Milan, Washington, .323; Hooper, Boston, .322; Pippie, New York, .306; Walker, Philadelphia, .312.

By Tad

CRICKETERS LOSE TO SHANGHAI, 16-5

Willow Wielders Handicapped By Substitution Of Savage For Keeler

CAPT. BARRETT HITS HARD

Brandt, Clifford, Ollerdesen And Others Also Star At American National Game

NAVY-SHANGHAI TODAY

If the weather man is kind and indulgent this afternoon, Shanghai and the Navy will look horns at the Race Course, the game starting at 3:30.

Tinkham, who has signed a contract to play with the Czech-Slovak team in the Siberian league, will pitch his farewell game today. Bradley will catch. The Navy battery will be Keeler and Savage or Held.

The Cricketers couldn't hit Bob Eddy when the bingles would have caused trouble. The Cricketers had a second rate battery, with all due respect to Savage and McGowan. Therefore the Americans defeated the Britishers at the American national game yesterday before a big crowd at the Race Course. The score was 16-5 but it wouldn't have been 16-5 had Eddy been pitching for the Cricketers and Savage been doing the mound watch for the locals, as the arrangement should have been. At that, three of the Cricketers' tallies came through home runs, Barrett, Dickey Brandt and Savage wrapping themselves around the circuit clouts.

The last four innings were played in the rain but the enthusiasm of the fans refused to be dampened. But Shanghai was too strong for the wicket-keepers and the Cricketers were not given a strong battery.

Keeler was billed to hurl against the baseballers; he failed to show up and Savage, scheduled to catch, was sent out to pitch. McGowan was dragged from the third base bleachers, thrust into a suit and chased behind the bat.

Thus the Cricketers, instead of Shanghai, were handicapped. Savage held the locals to nine hits and McGowan only allowed seven stolen bases.

Capt. Barrett, Dickey Brandt, Clifford, Ollerdesen and When all basked in the spotlight while Knight turned in one good catch in center, Cricketers' infield snappy.

There wasn't as much comedy as was scheduled in the advanced notices. The Cricketers' infield is a snappy combine and Dickey Brandt was the big man in the first line defenses. The fast second sacker accepted six hard chances without a slipup, bagged a four base clout and a single in five times at bat and stole two bases. Ollerdesen, playing first, figured in 13 chances without an error. Clifford made two nice stops and throws and When and Leslie at third showed flashes of real honest-to-goodness baseball.

Barrett and Knight made two nice catches in the outfield and Knight came within an ace of making a sensational catch that would have gone down in history.

The baseballers didn't have to exert themselves, because when Eddy tightened the Cricketers couldn't hit. But when he loosened, they sure did elude that old pill and errors by Doyle and Waite helped toward the tallies that didn't result from the long hits.

Shanghai Scores First
Shanghai got the jump in the first inning with three runs. Doyle singled to center and came all the way home on Wilhoit's punt. Savage's bad throw to Ollerdesen figuring as the accessory before the fact. Wilhoit went down on the throw to the plate and C. Shaw to third as Savage throw wild to Barrett in an attempt to get Wilhoit off second.

Crow drew four wide ones and stole, while Wilhoit scored and Crow moved along on McGowan's wild pig to third when Wilhoit stayed off. Crow scored on a wild pitch. Thus the three tallies came without any fault of the Cricketers at all.

Crow's single, Eddy's double, a pass, a stolen base and When's error gave Shanghai a brace in the third.

Crow and Eddy did the brunt of the attacking in the fourth, Eddy's home run driving Crow and Wilhoit in ahead. Wilhoit had landed on When's slipup and Crow had batted his second single.

Four came Shanghaiwards in the sixth. Wilhoit was given a life on Leslie's error. Crow sacrificed and Eddy landed on Clifford's boot.

Today's Tennis

S.C.C. vs. S.R.C.
The Shanghai Cricket Club tennis men will meet the representatives of the Shanghai Recreation Club this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock on the S.C.C. courts.

The following will represent the S.C.C.: Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and T. R. Banister, L. R. When and H. Middleton; L. A. Chilli and A. J. Grant; Dr. A. Moore and J. A. T. Thomas; C. Knight and R. S. Campbell.

S.R.C. will be represented by the following: J. L. Wade and T. Veitch; A. V. White and A. N. Other, C. E. Ollerdesen and H. Stellingwerff; W. T. Manley and J. P. Hawes; L. P. Quincey and A. J. Willis.

Shanghai Rifle Association
Members of the Shanghai Rifle Association are reminded that the Long Range Competition—900 yards—and the Monthly Competition—200 yards—will take place tomorrow, the former in the morning and the latter in the afternoon.

Intending competitors in the Shanghai Championship .303 Rifle Competition are invited to practise at the long range competition tomorrow, 9 to 9 a.m.

Big League Baseball
Standings July 23

National League
P. W. L. Pct.
Chicago 34 56 28 .667
New York 35 53 32 .624
Pittsburgh 33 44 39 .550
Philadelphia 32 39 43 .476
Cincinnati 31 37 44 .457
Boston 26 37 49 .430
Brooklyn 30 38 47 .413
St. Louis 27 35 52 .402

American League
P. W. L. Pct.
Boston 39 54 45 .467
Cleveland 32 50 42 .534
New York 36 46 40 .534
Washington 38 47 41 .554
Chicago 36 40 46 .465
St. Louis 36 40 46 .465
Philadelphia 35 38 49 .424
Detroit 36 36 50 .419

Mail Notices

MAILS COBBE
For Japan: Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro, M., Aug. 22
For U.S. Canada and Europe: Per American str. Aug. 19
For P.M. s.s. Ecuador Aug. 20
For T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru, Aug. 21
For O.S.K. s.s. Mexico M., Aug. 24
MAILS DUB
From U.S. and Canada: Per C.M. s.s. China, Aug. 31

Tinkham was passed and Bradley and Waite followed with singles.

Bradley's single and Gardner's home run added the brace in the ninth.

The Cricketers scored in the second, fifth, sixth and eighth. Savage hit for four bases in the second, Barrett did likewise in the sixth and Brandt made his homer in the eighth. In the fifth, McGowan was passed and stole, scoring on Waite's wild throw.

After Brandt had hit the Cricket Club in the eighth, Clifford singled and with a double play in sight, Doyle dropped the ball after Ollerdesen had hit to Wilhoit. Both men moved along on Boss Duffer Barrett's third single. Eddy threw to Doyle to get Ollerdesen off and the Shanghai shortstop chased Ollerdesen clear to third, driving Clifford from the bag. Then Doyle threw over Bradley's head, allowing Clifford to score.

Yesterday's box score and bowling analysis:

SHANGHAI	AB R H PO A E
Doyle, ss	5 1 1 1 0 2
Wilhoit, 2b	5 3 0 3 5 0
Crow, 3b	5 3 2 3 4 0
Tinkham, cf	5 3 0 0 0 0
Bradley, c	5 2 1 12 1 0
Eddy, p	5 3 3 0 0 0
Waite, 1b	5 0 1 0 0 1
Pomeroy, rf	5 1 1 0 0 0
Gardner, lf	5 1 1 0 0 1
Canda, lf	5 0 0 0 0 0

Totals 40 16 37 10 4
CRICKETERS AB R H PO A E
Brandt, 2b 5 1 3 3 0 0
Clifford, ss 4 1 1 3 2 1
Ollerdesen, 2b 4 0 0 13 0 0
Savage, p 4 1 3 0 6 2
Barrett, lf 4 1 3 1 0 0
Leslie, rf 3b 4 0 0 3 1 3
Knight, cf 3 0 0 1 0 0
When, 3b rf 4 0 0 1 1 2
McGowan, c 3 1 1 3 3 1

Totals 35 5 9 27 16 9
Score by innings:
Shanghai 3 0 3 0 4 0 0 3 16 9
Cricketers 0 1 0 1 1 0 2 0 5 9 9

Summary:
Two base hits, Eddy. Home runs, Eddy, Gardner, Barrett, Brandt, Savage. Stolen bases, Doyle, Brandt, McGowan, Wilhoit, Crow, Eddy, Tinkham, Bradley. Sacrifice hits, Crow, Wilhoit, Ollerdesen. Struck out—by Eddy, 10; by Savage, 4. First base on balls—off Eddy, 2; off Savage, 5. Double play, Wilhoit to Crow. Wild pitches, Savage, Eddy.

Umpires: Chapman and Honoki.

Time of game—one hour, 20 minutes.

Notes of the Game:
Barrett's home run in the sixth went clear to Siberia with Tinkham chasing it.

The fans may insist that the ball team draft Dickey Brandt from the Cricket Club.

Wilhoit played a great game despite his week's illness.

Pomeroy played an errorless game in right field.

Savage had a round house outshoot with a break a mile wide.

Next Saturday, the Cricketers will proceed to show the baseballers how to play the British national game.

Navy vs. Shanghai today.

Luck As A Factor

In Auction Bridge

(Continued from Page 1)

and as he had the twice guarded queen himself all they needed was one trick in the plain suits added to these two sure tricks in trumps to set the contract.

But these two tricks in trumps were all they could make, so that Z got his five odd, doubled, and scored 233 points on the deal instead of the 255 minus made by the pair sitting the same way at another table, with

Latham Teaching King Baseball



Arrie Latham, who once played third base for the champion St. Louis Browns under Charlie Comiskey and who for years was chief assistant to John McGraw of the Giants, is acting as the baseball instructor of King George of England, who is learning much about America's national game. Latham is a champion story teller and fun maker and isn't a bit lashed, which probably means that the king will enjoy many hearty laughs.

whom their scores were to be compared.

Here is another example of how much the opponents' bidding and play may affect the score.

H—J 7 6 5 4	H—2
C—9 7 5	C—A K J 10 8
D—10 8 6	D—7 5 3
S—3	S—A Q 7 6
H—K 9	H—A Q 10 8 5
C—6 2	C—Q 4 3
D—K Q J 9 2	D—A 4
S—K J 10 4	S—9 8 2

At one table the bidding went this way: Z dealt and bid a heart, A two diamonds, Y two hearts and B two spades. Y's assist is a fair example of unadulterated optimism. B's bid is sound, as it is based on the natural inference that his partner would not overcall a major suit with a minor suit unless he could support the other major suit.

Z and A passed, but Y went to three hearts, and B to three spades. Many players would have gone to four hearts on Z's cards after those two passes, but he probably knew his partner. A passed and Y went to four hearts. Both B and Z passed, but A doubled.

The contract was set for 400, less four honors, 388 points. A and B could have scored 215 at spades, so that they made a profit of 153 only.

But the interesting point is that others who held B's cards, not realising the logic of A's bid, did not venture on the spades, but thought

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School For Card Players

Auction Bridge J. F. N. says: Against a no trumper, A leads king and ace of clubs. Third hand holds the seven only and has four hearts to the king, four diamonds to the king, queen ten and four spades to the jack ten. What should be the discard to the second round of clubs?

Nothing is said about dummy's cards, which might affect the decision; but if they are of no importance the best discard would seem to be the ten of diamonds, inviting a lead in that suit after the clubs are exhausted.

C. B. H. says: Z deals and bids no trumps; second hand, A says two diamonds. Y holds ace jack small in hearts, ace king, small in clubs, four to the queen in spades and three small diamonds. What should Y say?

It is impossible to double when there is no protection in diamonds, and it is imprudent to go to two no trumps with that suit declared against you. The best bid would seem to be two spades, as the original no trumper must have something in that suit and should have a stopper in diamonds. This leaves it to him to go back to no trumps if he feels able to do so. The hand is too strong to pass just for the sake of penalties.

G. C. P. says: In a no trumper all the hearts and spades are gone. Z, the declarer, holds king queen and two small clubs, king and one small diamond. Dummy has three small diamonds, ace and two small clubs. A, on the left, has discarded a diamond, while B has discarded a club. It is Z's lead. There is a considerable bet on his play. Five tricks win the game, while three more will cover his contract.

It is a cardinal principle never to lead from a king, but always to lead in order to do this dummy must win the second round of clubs, and before leading a third round he may either try

the diamond, which wins the game if the ace is on the right of the declarer, or he may take his three sure tricks in clubs—four if both follow suit to the second round. The better play in of course, to try for game, as two diamonds are lost to a certainty, and game is impossible if dummy does not lead the diamonds while he is in.

L. C. N. says: Playing duplicate, we understand that no pair shall score more than 200 penalty on any one board; see Knickerbocker Whist Club rules. What are penalties that come within this rule? This happened: A was playing to make four odd doubled and was set for three tricks and also made a revoke. Y bets that the revoke is not excluded under the laws. Law 10 specifically states that the limitation does not include revoke penalties, therefore Y is correct, and the 300 for failure on the contract, added to 100 for the revoke, make 400 to be scored by A's opponents.

H. M. D. says: The bid is up to four diamonds over three hearts, when B says four clubs. B's partner says, "That is not enough," but Z says, "Never mind; four hearts." A bets that it must be five hearts to overcall B's five clubs.

There was no bid of five clubs if Z bid the four hearts in his proper turn before the insufficient bid was corrected. If B had amended his bid to five clubs before Z bid the four hearts A would be correct, but the opponents have a right to accept an insufficient

bid without correcting it if they wish to overcall it.

Poker—J. H. W. says: A opens a Jack, B, C and D each had opened and saw the bet. When it came to the draw the opener found that he had picked up six cards. What action should be taken and what is the status of the opener?

His hand is foul, but those who came in against him play for the pot just as if it had been legitimately opened.

J. A. B. says: After giving each player five cards the dealer inadvertently goes on dealing and gives six cards to both first and second man before he is stopped. Is this a misdeal?

Yes.

A. T. says: All jacks, A deals and puts up for the table, B passes. C

picks up his hand and announces that he has only four cards. Is this a misdeal, or has C a dead hand?

No misdeal; but C's hand is foul because he lifted and looked at it before ascertaining whether he had the right number of cards.

J. B. says: Six men playing. For four consecutive deals no one has held a pair good enough to open. What are the odds against at least three of the six players having opened on the fifth deal?

Just what they were on the first deal. The fact that there have been four deals without openings does not affect the fifth deal in any way except in the imagination of the players.

Pinochle—S. M. says: A lays down the trump sequence and an extra queen of trumps, say 100. B bets he must have another king also.

The 100 is right, and the extra queen has nothing to do with it, as 40 and 150 add 190.

Just Arrived

TENNIS BALLS

1918

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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"										MAIN LINE.				ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"											
STATIONS					Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal & Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local	STATIONS					Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coastal & Goods	Ex-press	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00					14.50	15.50	...	...	Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.55	...	9.20	14.10	15.30					
Jiashui	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23					15.06	16.06	...	...	Hangchow	dep.	7.00	8.30	...	10.00	14.35	16.05					
Suzhou	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.38					15.13	16.13	...	...	Changshu	dep.	8.04	9.48	...	11.40	15.20	17.38					
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53					15.30	16.29	...	...	Yehshu	dep.	8.41	10.31	...	12.39	15.51	18.40					
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55					Kashu	dep.	7.15	9.28	11.36	12.56	14.30	16.30	18.30				
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.53	15.30	16.29	18.12					Shanghai North	arr.	7.45	9.58	11.55	14.48	16.53						
Suzhou	arr.	8.59	10.48	12.02					16.07	17.42			Lungchow Junction	arr.	8.18	10.38	12.58	15.33	17.23	18.23					
Kashu	arr.	9.51	11.53	13.28					16.53				Shanghai South	arr.	8.38	10.58	13.18	15.50	17.40	18.40					
Changshu	arr.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.55				17.22	19.20			Lungchow Junction	arr.	10.00	12.25	14.06	17.18	18.20						
Yehshu	arr.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50				17.59				Suzhou	arr.	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15						
Changshu	arr.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50				18.24				Hangchow	arr.	7.30	10.40	12.45	15.50	17.25	18.25					
Hangchow	arr.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30				19.19				Konzenchiao	arr.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27					
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00				19.55				Zahkou	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40					

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU					KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.					ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO				
Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal & Goods	Ex-press	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35		Zahkou	dep.	10.10	12.25	14.20	17.20
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50		Hangchow	dep.	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00		Konzenchiao	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12
Zahkou	arr.	9.40	12.10	15.55	18.55						7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25

R. Restaurant Car.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up										(Main Line)		Nanking To Shanghai North—Down										
STATIONS.		Local	Express	Fast	4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Express	R.S.	STATIONS.		Local	Fast	Fast	4th	Fast	Express	Local	Express	R.S.
SHANGHAI													PEKING									
WUJIAO		dep.	7.05	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.35	17.18	18.00				TIENTSIN							8.35	10.35	
CHANGCHOW		dep.	7.15	9.20	9.50	12.55	15.45	17.28	18.10				CENTRAL							8.45	10.45	
YANTIAN		dep.	7.25	9.30	10.00	13.05	15.55	17.38	18.20				TSINANFU							8.55	10.55	
CHITIAN		dep.	7.35	9.40	10.10	13.15	16.05	17.48	18.30				PUKOW							9.05	11.05	
NANKING		arr.	7.55	10.00	10.30	13.35	16.25	18.08	18.50											9.15	11.15	
PUKOW		arr.	8.05	10.10	10.40	13.45	16.35	18.18	19.00				NANKING							7.20	9.20	
TSINANFU		arr.	8.15	10.20	10.50	13.55	16.45	18.28	19.10				CHINKIANG							7.30	9.30	
TIENTSIN		arr.	8.25	10.30	11.00	14.05	16.55	18.38	19.20				FANYANG							7.40	9.40	
PEKING		arr.	8.35	10.40	11.10	14.15	17.05	18.48	19.30				CHANGCHOW							7.50	9.50	
													WUJIAO							8.05	10.05	
													SHANGHAI							8.15	10.15	
													NORTH							8.25	10.25	
																				8.35	10.35	

R. Restaurant Car. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Car.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS TO SHANGHAI NORTH—UP										SHANGHAI NORTH TO WOOSUNG FORTS—DOWN											
STATIONS					STATIONS					STATIONS											
WOOSUNG FORTS	dep.	8.00	8.10	10.50	12.15	14.40	16.30	18.20	19.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	8.10	7.30	10.05	12.35	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.45	15.57	18.47	19.57	20.52	21.57	KIANGWAN	dep.	8.21	7.41	10.14	12.46	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
WOOSUNG FORTS	arr.	7.55	8.45	11.05	12.60	14.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS	arr.	8.45	8.00	10.40	13.00	14.55	16.05	18.45	21.05	22.50